The New-York Times.

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THE RIGHT PARTY.

Great Popular Gathering at the Cooper Institute.

Imposing Demonstration in Favor of Gen. Grant.

Thousands of People Participating in the Proceedings.

Declaration of Principles and Resolutions Adopted.

Speeches by Eminent Statesmen and Merchants.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last night was certainly one of the greatest gatherings ever witnessed in this City. Long before the opening of the doors to the Cooper building immense crowds were already assembled on the sidewalks, crushing each other in their frantic eagerness to get inside, and when the doors were at length thrown open it took all the efforts of the Police to control the masses as they surged forward. In a few minutes every chair in the house was taken.

The walls of the hall, surrounding the platform, were tastefully decorated with American flags. In the centre, and immediately over the Chairman's seat, had been hung the following significant sentence:

"Reduction of the national debt under U. S. GRANT, $200,540,782. Reduction of annual interest, $19,353,073. Reduction of taxes, $80,000,000."

On the left was the following well-known phrase:

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

To the right was:

"Reduction of the debts and taxes."

Beside this was the expression, "I intend to move immediately upon your works."

The following devices also occupied conspicuous places in front of the large hall:

"Unconditional Surrender."

"The thanks of the Department and of the Government of the United States of America, their severance and honor have been deserved, will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time."—E. M. Stanton.

Ladies of the best social circles occupied seats in different parts of the house and on the platform. A band of music played several popular selections before the meeting proper began. Among those on the platform were: John C. Green, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Henry Clews, W. M. Vermilye, Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. T. W. Dwight, Isaac H. Bailey, H. B. Claflin, Peter Cooper, Alexander Stuart, W. H. Vanderbilt, Charles Butler, James F. De Peyster, W. Orton, Russell Sage, Le Grand B. Cannon, Robt. L. Kennedy, S. B. Chittenden, and many other prominent gentlemen.

Mr. THURLOW WEED made his appearance soon after, and was greeted with cheers, and at 8 o'clock Mr. HENRY CLEWS came forward and nominated Hon. W. E. DODGE as Chairman, in the following speech:

SPEECH OF MR. HENRY CLEWS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In calling this meeting to order, I have the honor to nominate as the presiding officer a gentleman who is a distinguished representative of the mercantile community, a leader in all movements of public good, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, Hon. W. E. Dodge. Gentlemen, those in favor will signify the same by saying aye; those opposed, nay. Mr. DODGE will please take the chair.

At the close of his address the audience rapturously applauded, and Mr. DODGE spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Fellow-Citizens: The rapid flight of time has brought us to the eve of another Presidential election, and we are assembled this evening to frankly express our impressions in regard to the manner in which President GRANT has fulfilled the expectations of the Republican Party, who elected him to the high position which he has now occupied for more than three years. For one, I confess to having been happily disappointed, for while I gave him my hearty support, I commune with many of others, my apprehensions that his previous training might not have fitted him for the responsible duties which would devolve upon him, and to which he had been called by the people, who regarded him as the saviour of the country, and he has well earned the title. Republican Party, are as ready to remove political disabilities from the people of the South, with a few well-understood exceptions, as are any of the boasted Reformers, and while I would not want those with whom I have been associated to forget the deadly conflict through which we have passed to success in the fact that the Democratic Party may unite with them in their opposition, in which case there would be no other virtual result than restoring the Democratic Party supremacy, and I would much rather see a sufficient number of Republicans cast in, and with sufficient firmness to maintain the ascendancy of principles which have made the last decade the most glorious in the annals of American history, should receive as earnest of the gratitude of his countrymen by his re-election to the Presidency.

In an anxious circumstances that the people are gradually awakening to a higher sense of the duties and responsibilities of public officials. There is a general disposition to hold men intrusted with place and power to a stricter accountability for their acts, and to demand that honesty and capability shall be the most recommendations of the President in favor of the principles enunciated in the report of the Civil Service Commission were timely and appropriate, and deserve universal indorsement.

Numerous investigations have been set on foot during the present session of Congress, and the disclosures of corruption in the public service. Disaffected Republicans and partisan Democrats have made common cause in the endeavor to elicit evidence rending to show acts of wrong-doing, and to implicate the President in knowledge or connivance of such acts. Up to the present time they have failed to find occasion against him. But like the one-talent of Daniel, they crack their nuts, occasion, and "find occasion against him." But like the one-talent of Daniel, they crack their nuts, occasion, and "find occasion against him." But like the one-talent of Daniel, they crack their nuts, occasion, and "find occasion against him."

The more incisive the scrutiny, the more palpable the demonstration of his purity. The cost of carrying these investigations, and the expense of summoning witnesses from all parts of the country to Washington, have been borne by the Government through the disbursonry of its subordinates since the Administration came into power.

A record so clear and honorable challenges the admiration, and compels the approval of citizens whose only aim is to secure a stable and economical Government. Persons who have had more or less than his share of patronage are inadmissible questions, compared with the grave issues involved in a Presidential canvass. It is the constitutional prerogative of the President to make appointments to office. That he has not exercised this function improperly the records of his Administration abundantly proves.

Believing that Gen. GRANT's civic career fitly supplements his military greatness, that he has brought to the discharge of his duties to the State the same energy, foresight and judgment which so distinguished him in the field, and made his campaigns from Donelson to Appomattox forever illustrious; and that he possesses and deserves the confidence of the American people, we pledge to him our united and hearty support as a candidate for re-election.

RESOLUTIONS.

He then presented the following:

First—That the merchants and mechanics, the bankers and business men of New-York, represented in this meeting and in the call under which it is assembled, do heartily indorse the wise, firm, moderation and fidelity with which the National Government is administered, and in common with the bulk of our brethren throughout the Union favor the continuance in power of the party to the influence which he bends with readiness and ease.

Second—That the practical result of the coalition movement if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power.

Third—That such a restoration, after the late glorious triumph over rebellion, would read in history like the record of a Tory restoration at the close of our revolutionary struggle.

Fourth—That Republicans elected to office mainly by those who assisted the Union at the South and at the North, embarrassed in its measures, would invite, and deserve the contempt of their constituents. Besides, like those Northern Presidents who were elected by the South, and did its bidding better than its own statesmen.

Fifth—That the patriotism that made GRANT President of the republic he saved, is akin to that which placed WASHINGTON at the head of the nation he created. The former was aroused to the highest pitch by the sacrifice of interests and institutions with which misled virtue as to civil experience and qualification. But having been well and wisely administered, the latter has made a record as an approximate reward for faithful service, and regards with the broadest views of public policy.

Sixth—That against hostile criticism and untoward circumstances, the sterling promises and pacific theories of twenty-five years ago have been substantially distinguished and the splendid results achieved by the greatest Administration. That the civic virtues of economy, system, and integrity pervade the public service. Dishonest officials have been forced to retire or removed. The extinction of the national debt has exceeded the anticipations of the world. Our ships many lands respect the ability of national honor. And the nation is at peace with all the world, and has a "great future" to the Indian tribes still lingering within our borders.

Seventh—That while honorable opposition is invited by the record of the past three years, political purposes, the character of President GRANT is a crime against which vindication may, and an appeal to the American people who honor and exalt him, will be made in vain. That the public mind, with strong conviction, is determined on the point, will patient under attack, more ready to forgive than to speak, with no display and no excitement. Assured of overwhelming success, it will leave to others the noisily and the power of analysis by which the utterances are characterized and the assaults are made.

Eighth—That in the judgment of this meeting, a majority of the people of this country expect, desire, and deserve the nomination and re-election of Ulysses S. GRANT.

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then said:

Fellow Citizens—It is manifest to us all that President GRANT will be re-nominated at the Convention in Philadelphia. It is equally clear that such is the wish of the American people. That he is the choice respectively of the "plain people" of the country, which no misrepresentation seems able to impair. His opponents assert that the public declamations in his favor are influenced by the office-holders. But this cannot well be, for the office-holders are always far outnumbered by the office-seekers. With a Presidential patronage, it is as true now as when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said that every office conferred makes one ingrate and forty-nine enemies. Hence the truth is that possession of the offices is a source of strength, but of actual weakness, to any political party. In spite of this fact, GRANT has so administered the patronage confidentially sought as the only and fortunate hope of defeating him. It is thought that the Democratic masses can be carried over bodily to the few Republican seceders. But the moment the Democratic organization is relaxed, it will lose its hold upon thousands of its own members, while many more will prefer, in voting for a Republican, to support the party themselves, and they will rally in large numbers to the hero of our patriotic armies. The coalition meeting lately held in this city, recalls the old arrangement as to colored troops, where the officers were white men, but the rank and file were colored troops, the platform of which proved the Republicans, but the audience was made up of Democrats. In thus acting with their old opponents our disaffected friends boast of their independence and impute servility to us. But there are wrong. That man is most independent who is at once loyal to his country, true to his party, and faithful to his friends. With these brief observations, I move the adoption of the address and resolutions.

During the reading of the resolutions a Liberal Republican, who had succeeded in getting into the crowd, attempted to interrupt, but his immediate neighbors soon secured his silence. At the conclusion of their reading the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the building fairly shook with cheers.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. SICKLES, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

On this platform in December, 1867, we nominated Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. The nomination proved acceptable to the Republican Party, and was unanimously ratified by it at the Chicago Convention in June, 1868. In November following our choice was approved by an overwhelming majority of the American people. Disappointment, defection and death have deprived us of a few of our old friends, but the recruits more than fill up our ranks and recruiting is still brisk. We are here to-night to present the same illustrious name again to the Republican Party for renomination to the Presidency, and to express the unyielding confidence that our recommendation will be as acceptable to the Convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia as it was to the Chicago Convention of 1868. Gen. GRANT's career as President has shown himself to be not less wise as a statesman than as a soldier. We enjoy revenue, the enjoyment of national prosperity without example in his and our history. And we are at peace with the world. We have paid off a larger amount of the national debt within the past three years than is recorded in the history of any nation. This has been done unprecedentedly with a large reduction of taxation under any nation were ventured upon under like circumstances. The foreign relations have been conducted with a scrupulous respect for the rights of other nations, a jealous regard for the honor of our own; the noble aspiration with which Gen. GRANT emblazoned his acceptance of his great office, "Let us have peace," has been realized, and the Union has been completely restored, linked as such principles of justice and equity as to ensure its perpetuity; the Constitution, with all its amendments, has been adhered to with rigid fidelity; domestic tranquillity has been restored; a spirit of humanity has been infused into our Indian policy; the reverse of the medal they have been faithfully collected and honestly disbursed, so that, while the burdens of taxation have been materially lightened, the public debt has been largely reduced, and the National credit appreciably strengthened; all branches of industry have been stimulated to healthy activity throughout the country, and the blessings of the land, security, prosperity and happiness reward the perils and sacrifices by which the rebellion was suppressed and the Union preserved.

It is an act of poetic justice that our soldier whose victories in war, and the statesmanship whose principles of peace have made the last decade the most glorious in the annals of American history, should receive an earnest of the gratitude of his countrymen by his re-election to the Presidency.

Fellow-Citizens, allow me to refer to the efforts of Gen. GRANT in organizing and carrying out the noble aspiration with which Gen. GRANT emblazoned his acceptance of his great office, "Let us have peace," has been realized, and the Union has been completely restored, linked as such principles of justice and equity as to ensure its perpetuity; the Constitution, with all its amendments, has been adhered to with rigid fidelity; domestic tranquillity has been restored; a spirit of humanity has been infused into our Indian policy; the revenue of the country

New-York Times, Tuesday, April 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Authentic Information About the Cincinnati Convention.

Review of the Results Obtained by the Various Candidates.

Strength of the Greeley Movement—Grant Sure of a Majority.

Probable Action of the Convention.

Platform and Candidates.

Opinions of Prominent Men.

Interviews with Delegates.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, April 15, 1872.

What is Washington doing? Nothing. Public affairs are at a standstill. Congress is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Administration is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Democratic party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Republican party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Independent Liberal Republican party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Temperance party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Labor Reform party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Woman Suffrage party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Universal Peace party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Secret Society party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Monopoly party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Tobacco party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Whiskey party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Tea party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Coffee party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cocoa party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Chocolate party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Soda party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Saleratus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cream of Tartar party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Baking Powder party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Yeast party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hop party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Malt party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Rice party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Potato party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Turnip party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Parsnip party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pea party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Bean party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Peanut party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pumpkin party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Squash party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cucumber party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pickle party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Tomato party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Egg party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Milk party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Butter party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cheese party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Lard party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Oil party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Vinegar party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Mustard party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pepper party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Spice party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Ginger party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Nutmeg party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cinnamon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Clove party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Allspice party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Sugar party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Molasses party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Honey party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Bee party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Wasp party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hornet party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Yellow Jacket party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Fly party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Mosquito party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Flea party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Bug party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Worm party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Caterpillar party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Grub party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Spider party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Centipede party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Snail party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Slug party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Snake party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Lizard party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Alligator party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Crocodile party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hippopotamus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Rhinoceros party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Elephant party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Mammoth party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Mastodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Megatherium party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Ichthyosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Plesiosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pterodactyl party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Dinotherium party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Megalosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Iguanodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hylæosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cetiosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pelorosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Scelidosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Stegosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Polacanthus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Omosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cardiodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hadrosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Trachodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Iguanodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hylæosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cetiosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Pelorosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Scelidosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Stegosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Polacanthus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Omosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Cardiodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Hadrosaurus party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention. The Anti-Trachodon party is waiting for the Cincinnati Convention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Disraeli at Manchester on Questions of the Day.

The Conservative Policy—Value of the House of Lords—The Treaty of Washington.

On April 4, Mr. DISRAELI visited Manchester and delivered an address in Free Trade Hall. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the points embodied in the excerpts following:

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

The Conservative Party are accused of having no programme of policy. If by a programme is meant a plan to despoil churches and plunder landlords, I admit we have no programme. If by a programme is meant a policy which assails or menaces every institution and every interest, every class and every calling in the country, I admit we have no programme. But if to have a policy with distinct ends, and those such as must, deeply interest the great body of the nation, be a becoming programme for a political party, then, I contend we have an adequate programme, and one which, here or elsewhere, I shall always be prepared to assert and to vindicate. Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative Party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. I have not come down to Manchester to deliver an essay on the English Constitution; but when the banner of Republicanism is unfurled—when the fundamental principles of our institutions are controverted—I think, perhaps, it may not be inconvenient that I should make some few practical remarks upon the character of our Constitution—upon that monarchy, limited by the co-ordinate authority of estates of the realm, which, under the title of Queen, Lords and Commons, has contributed so greatly to the prosperity of this country, and with the maintenance of which the happiness of the people is bound up. Gentlemen, since the settlement of that constitution, now nearly two centuries ago, England has never experienced a revolution, though there is no country in which there has been so continuous and such considerable change. This was meant. Because the wisdom of our forefathers placed the prize of supreme power without the sphere of human passions. Whatever the struggle of parties, whatever the strife of factions, whatever the excitement and exultation of the public mind, there has always been a power in this country to which all classes and parties could rally, representing the majesty of the law, the administration of justice, and involving, at the same time, the security for every man's rights and the fountain of honor. Now, gentlemen, it is well clearly to comprehend what is meant by a country not having undergone change for two centuries. It means, for that space, the unbroken exercise and enjoyment of the ingenuity of man. It means, for that space, the continuous application of the discoveries of science to his comfort and convenience. It means the accumulation of capital, the elevation of labor, the establishment of those vast manufactories which cover your district; the unwearied improvement of the cultivation of the land, which has extracted from a somewhat churlish soil harvests more exuberant than those furnished by lands nearer to the sun. It means the most stupendous order which is the only parent of personal liberty and political right.

INFLUENCE OF THE THRONE.

And you owe all these, gentlemen, to the Throne. There is another powerful and most beneficial influence which is also exercised by the Crown. Gentlemen, I am a party man. I believe that without party, Parliamentary government is impossible. I look upon Parliamentary government as the noblest government in the world, and certainly the one most suited to England. But without the discipline of political connection, animated by the principle of private honor, I feel certain that a popular Assembly would sink before the power or the corruption of a Minister. Yet, gentlemen, I am not blind to the faults of a party government. It has one great fault. There is a tendency to warp the intelligence, and there is no Minister, however resolved he may be in treating a great public question, who does not find some difficulty in emancipating himself from the traditionary prejudice on which he has long acted. It is, therefore, a great merit in our Constitution that before a Minister can introduce a measure to Parliament, he must submit it to an intelligence superior to all party and entirely free from influences of that character. I know it will be said, gentlemen, that, however beautiful in theory, the personal influence of the Sovereign is necessarily absorbed in the responsibility of the Minister. Gentlemen, I think you will find there is great fallacy in this view. The principles of the English Constitution do not contemplate the absence of personal influence on the part of the sovereign, and if they did the principles of human nature would prevent such a fulfillment of such a theory. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I am now making on this subject abstract observations of general application to our institutions and our history. But take the case of a Sovereign of England who accedes to his throne at the earliest age the law permits, and who enjoys a long reign—take an instance like that of GEORGE III. From the earliest moment of his accession, that Sovereign is placed in constant communication with the most able and experienced men of the period, and of all parties. Even with average abilities it is impossible not to perceive that such a Sovereign must soon attain a great mass of political information and political experience. Information and experience, gentlemen, whether they are possessed by a Sovereign or by a the humblest of his subjects, are the elements of power. No man with the vast responsibility that devolves upon an English Minister can afford to treat with indifference a suggestion that has not occurred to him, or information with which he had not been previously supplied. But, gentlemen, pursue this view of the subject. The longer the reign of a Sovereign, the greater, must proportionately increase. All the illustrious statesmen who served his youth disappear. A new generation of public servants rises up. There is a critical conjuncture in affairs—a moment of perplexity and peril. Then it is that the Sovereign can appeal to a similar state of affairs that occurred perhaps a long series of years before. When we are in doubt among his servants he can quote the advice that was given by the illustrious men of his early years, and though he may maintain himself within the strictest limits of the Constitution, who can suppose when such information and such suggestions are made by the most consummate person in the realm that they can be without effect? No, gentlemen, as a Minister who could venture to treat such influence with indifference would not be a Constitutional Minister, but an arrogant idiot. Gentlemen, the influence of the Crown is not confined merely to political affairs. England is a domestic country. Her home is revered and its hearth is sacred. The nation is represented by a family—the royal family; and if that family is educated with a sense of responsibility and a sentiment of public duty, it is difficult to exaggerate the salutary influence they may exercise over a nation. It is not merely an influence of manners, it is not merely that they are a model for refinement and for good taste—they affect the heart as well as the intelligence of the people; and in the hour of public adversity or in the anxious conjuncture of public affairs, the nation rallies round the family and the throne, and its spirit is animated and sustained by the expression of public affection.

A REPLY TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Gentlemen, there is yet one other remark that I would make upon our Monarchy, though, had it not been for recent circumstances, I should have refrained from doing so. An attack has recently been made upon the Throne on account of the costliness of the institution. Gentlemen, I shall not dwell upon the fact that if the people of England appreciate the Monarchy, as I believe they do, it would be painful to them that their royal and representative family should not be maintained with becoming dignity, or fill in the public eye a position inferior to some of the nobles of the land. Nor will I insist upon what is unquestionably the fact, that the revenues of the Crown, estates on which our Sovereign might live with as much right as the Duke of BEDFORD or the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has to his estates, are now paid into the publice Exchequer. All this, upon the present occasion, I am not going to insist upon. What I now say is this, that there is no Sovereignty of any first-rate State in Europe so cheap as the people of the Sovereignty of England. I will but compare our civil list with those of European Empires, because it is known that in amount they treble and quadruple it; but I will compare it with the cost of sovereignty in a republic, and that a Republic with which you are intimately acquainted—the Republic of the United States of America. Gentlemen, there is no analogy between the position of our Sovereign, Queen VICTORIA, and that of the President of the United States. The President of the United States is not the Sovereign of the United States. There is a very near analogy between the position of the President of the United States and that of the Prime Minister of England, and both are paid at much the same rate—the income of a second-class professional man. The Sovereign of the United States is the people; and I will now show what the Sovereignty of the United States costs. The immediate expenditure for the Sovereignty of the United States is between £60,000 and £70,000 a year. Gentlemen, I have not time to pursue this interesting theme, otherwise I could show you that you have still but imperfectly ascertained the cost of sovereignty in a republic. But, gentlemen, I cannot resist giving you one further illustration. The Government of this country is undoubtedly carried on by the aid of Royal Commissions. So great is the increase of public business that it would be probably impossible for a Minister to carry on affairs without this assistance. The Queen of England can command for these objects the services of the most experienced statesmen, and men of the highest position in society. If necessary, she can summon to them distinguished scholars or men most celebrated in science and in art; and she receives from them services that are unpaid. They are only too proud to be described in the Commission as Her Majesty's "trusty Councillors," and if any member of these Commissions performs some transcendent services, both of thought and of labor, he is munificently rewarded by a public distinction conferred upon him by the Fountain of Honor. Gentlemen, the Government of the United States has not been less favorable to itself of the services of Commissions than the Government of the United Kingdom; but, in a country where there is no Fountain of Honor, every member of these Commissions is paid.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Gentlemen, I trust I have now made some suggestions to you respecting the Monarchy of England which at these may be no far serviceable that when we are separated they may not be altogether without advantage; and now, gentlemen, I would say something on the subject of the House of Lords. It is not merely the authority of the Throne that is now assailed, but the character and influence of the House of Lords that are held up by some to public disregard. Gentlemen, I shall not stop for a moment to offer you any proofs of the advantage of a Second Chamber; and for this reason. That subject has been discussed now for a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, and all great authorities, American, German, French, Italian, have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a Second Chamber. And it has been, especially of late, maintained by great political writers in all countries, that the repeated failure of what is called the French Republic is mainly to be ascribed to its not having a Second Chamber. But, gentlemen, however anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety has only been equaled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. How is a Second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? Are they to be bound by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? By the same constituency as the popular body, what claims have they, under such circumstances, to criticise or to control the decisions of that body? If they are to be elected by a more select body, quantified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the majority be governed by the minority? The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the thirty-seven States. Gentlemen, the House of Lords was created solely which has historically developed and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times. What, gentlemen, is the first quality which is required in a Second Chamber? Without doubt, independence. What is the best foundation of independence? Without doubt property. The Prime Minister of England has only recently told you, and I believe he spoke quite accurately, that the average income of the members of the House of Lords is twenty thousand pounds per annum. Of course there are some who have more and some who have less; but as the House is a public assembly, as far as property is concerned, depends upon its aggregate property, which, in the present case, is a revenue of nine millions pounds a year. But, gentlemen, you must look to the nature of this property. It is visible property, and therefore it is responsible property, which every rate-payer in the town knows to his cost. Gentlemen, property is not only visible property; it is, generally speaking, territorial property; and one of the elements of territorial property is that it is representative. But, gentlemen, the charge against the House of Lords is that the dignities are hereditary, and we are told that if we have a House of Peers they should be peers for life. There are great authorities in favor of this, and even my noble friend near me the other day gave in his adhesion to a limited application of this principle. Now, gentlemen, in the first place let me observe that every peer is a peer for life, as he cannot be a peer after his death; but some peers for life are succeeded in their dignities by their children. The question arises, who is most responsible—a peer for life, whose dignities are not descendible, or a peer for life, whose dignities are hereditary? Now, gentlemen, a peer for life is a very strong position. He says, "Here I am; I have got power and I will exercise it." I have no doubt that, on the whole, a peer for life would exercise it for what he deemed was the public good. Let us hope that. But, after all, he might and could exercise it according to his own will, and to nobody can he call to account; he is independent of everybody. But a peer for life, whose dignities descend in a very different position. He has every inducement to study public opinion, and, when he believes it just to the time, he naturally feels that if he order to which he belongs is in constant collision with public opinion, the chances are that his dignities will not descend to his posterity. Therefore, gentlemen, I am not prepared myself to believe that a solution of any difficulties in the public mind on this subject is to be found by creating peers for life. I know there are some politicians who seem to believe that the best substitute for the House of Lords would be an assembly formed of Ex-Governors of Colonies. I have not sufficient experience on that subject to give a decided opinion upon it. Gentlemen, let me make one observation more, on the subject of the House of Lords, before I conclude. There is some advantage in political experience. I remember the time when there was a similar outcry against the House of Lords, but much more intense and powerful; and, gentlemen, it arose from the same cause. A Liberal Government had been installed in office, with an immense Liberal majority. They proposed some violent measures. The House of Lords wondered some, delayed others, and some they threw out. Instantly there was a cry to abolish or reform the House of Lords, and the greatest popular orator that probably ever existed was sent on a pilgrimage over England to excite the people in favor of this opinion. What happened? That happened, gentlemen, which may happen to-morrow. There was a dissolution of Parliament. The great Liberal majority vanished. The balance of parties was restored. It was discovered that the House of Lords had behind them at least half of the English people. We heard no more cries for their abolition or reform. The reform in

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the State Convention—Mass Disagreements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, April 17.—The Republican State Convention met here today at 12 M. United States Senator JOHN F. LEWIS, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and stated its objects in a brief speech. A preliminary caucus of delegates having failed to come to any agreement on organization, the Convention labored under great difficulties from the outset, and considerable feeling and disorder were manifested. A colored delegate declared that he wanted no Federal office-holder to have any official position in the Convention. ROSS BURDEAS, Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, who had been put in nomination for temporary chairman, withdrew his name and charged that the colored delegates had held a seperate caucus in which they had selected a colored man for the position. Congressman PLATT followed this up by saying that he knew it to be the fact that there were colored men aided by white demagogues, who were intriguing to make the colored question the main one inside the Republican Party of Virginia. He warned all against the disastrous consequences of such a movement. Congressman PORTER said that he, too, was opposed to raising the colored question, but that it would be effectually raised by mutter all offices to whites or all to blacks, and he favored the selection of a colored delegate as temporary President and of a white man for permanent President of the Convention. At length, Dr. D. M. NORTON, colored, State Senator from York County, was elected temporary President over C. P. RAMSDELL, white, member of the House of Delegates from Surry County, by a vote of 76 to 74. At 5 o'clock the Committee on Credentials, which had been appointed on nomination, was announced, when a recess was taken till 7 P. M.

REPUBLICANISM IN THE WEST.

Poor Success Met With by the Advocates of the Cincinnati Convention in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The political condition of Illinois as it is today is fairly portrayed by the prevalent opinion concerning the call of the "Liberals" for delegates to Cincinnati, and Gov. PALMER'S letter, published this morning in the Democratic *Times*, which seems to be the organ of the soreheads. The call is signed by thirty-eight persons, of whom twenty-five live in Chicago, ten in Springfield, and the other three at as many different points in the State, and therefore may be claimed as delegates at large. Small as is the list in numbers, it is still more insignificant in the political influence it represents, as it does not contain a single man, with the exception, perhaps, of HORACE WHITE, who has of late years been powerful in the State, and who was even taken into consideration in determining its action. Such of these men as were ever prominent in the State are like JESSE K. DUBOIS, who was long dropped by the Republican Party as a burden too heavy to be carried. As great efforts have been made to make the list of signers to this call as large and respectable as possible, it is claimed here that the result shows that the "soreheads" are much less numerous in the State than had been supposed. The letter of Gov. PALMER is considered unworthy of serious consideration; it is well known that almost up to the last hour of its publication he had been content to be thought an adherent of the regular organization of the Republican Party and his sudden dissention to the "soreheads" is attributed solely to his discovery that popular sentiment points to Ex-Gov. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, rather than himself, as the nominee of the Republican Convention, which meets on May 22. As not a single delegate has yet been chosen to this Convention, the declaration of Gov. PALMER that it will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure the renomination and election of President GRANT, is taken as a signal proof that he is fully aware of unanimity among Republicans on this point. His defection is considered a matter of no moment whatever, and the sturdy Republicans of Illinois, who have so often rolled up huge majorities for the standard-bearers of the party, declare their entire confidence in their ability to do as well as ever before next fall, no matter what may happen at Cincinnati or elsewhere. E. C.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Financial Returns for the Past Year—Discussion on American International Questions.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 17.—Last night the public accounts for the last financial year, the trade and navigation returns and the internal revenue returns, were laid before the House. All show evidence of the highly prosperous condition of the trade of the Dominion. The total receipts from all sources were $19,385,580; the expenditures, $18,023,081. The trade and navigation returns show an increase of the value of goods imported for consumption of about $18,000,000, and in the duties on imports of over $2,000,000, and on exports over $600,000. The importations from the United States were $23,000,000, an increase of over $4,000,000. The exports both to Great Britain and the United States have decreased. The exports to the United States over the imports are still nearly $2,000,000. The increase in tonnage of Canadian and British vessels inward bound, was about 600,000 tons, and outward bound 930,000 tons.

In the House last night Mr. MACKENZIE asked the Government when the House might expect the papers relating to the Washington Treaty?

Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD said it might expect them to-morrow. Some of the correspondence was of such nature that they could not bring it down without the consent of Her Majesty's Government. They had got that consent.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for an address praying for copies of the report of the engineers or others appointed to investigate the location of the canal across the St. Clair Flats on the Canadian side of the channel, by the Government of the United States, with copies of all orders in council, and the correspondence with the Imperial Government or others on the subject. He said the subject had been brought under the attention of the House last year. Since then the canal had been entirely completed, and events had occurred which showed that this Government had given their tacit consent to the claim of the United States that they possessed dominion over this part of the River St. Clair. Now, it was a notorious fact, and every shipowner and mariner on the lakes knew it, that this canal had been built on Canadian territory, and for this reason he desired to obtain information upon which the Government had acted in such an extraordinary manner as it had done through the Commission at Washington, in which it was represented by the honorable gentleman at the head of the Government. The canal was recognized as being within United States territory, the result would be that there would be no channel by which Canadian vessels could find their way from Lake Erie to Lake Huron if Americans chose to deny them passage. He referred to the letter of Gen. ANSON in which he described the course of the main channel through the River St. Clair, and the position of the canal in regard to it, contending at the same time, upon the testimony of many persons of whom he had made inquiries upon the subject, that the canal was within Canadian jurisdiction. He moved an address for the correspondence.

The following notices of motions were given:

By Hon. Mr. GRAY—On Tuesday next, inquiry of the Ministry whether any estimates, detailed or approximate, have been made and submitted by the Dominion Government to the British Government, of expenses and damages sustained by Canada in the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, and whether in the estimates of the report made, are included the expenses borne by New-Brunswick on that occasion.

By Hon. Mr. GRAY—On Tuesday, an inquiry of the Ministry, whether any steps have been taken by the Canadian Government through the British Government or otherwise, to bring before the United States Government the case of the illegal abduction by American citizens from the port of Guysboro, in Nova Scotia, in the month of September last, of the American fishing schooner *E. A. Horton*, seized for a violation of the Canadian Fishery laws, and at the time within the custody of and awaiting the decision of the Court of Admiralty in Canada.

By Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—On Thursday next, an address to His Excellency the Governor-General for copies of all dispatches and correspondence between the Dominion Government and Imperial Government relative to claims arising from the Fenian invasion of Canada, and also for copies of all orders in council or other documents relating to such claims, and of the account of the Fenian Brotherhood drawn up by Lord TENTERDEN.

Trial of a Woman for Poisoning Her Husband.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—The trial of LYDIA SHERMAN for poisoning her husband was continued this morning. The Court ruled out the evidence which the State proposed to show as to previous poisonings, and the cross-examination of Dr. FARNSWORTH followed. H. N. SHERMAN, son of the deceased, was next called. His testimony was confined principally to his father's sickness about the time of his death. His father was taken sick Monday evening. He had called to dinner sent to him by his wife in a basket. In the morning he was taken with vomiting. The sickness lasted till Friday, when death ensued. Mrs. SHERMAN had the sole care of her husband till Thursday. The Court adjourned at 1 o'clock, while witness was still on the stand.

SALES OF ARMS.

Secretary Belknap Again Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate Arms Committee met this morning. The examination of Secretary BELKNAP was resumed.

By Senator SCHURZ—The letter written by witness in reply to the letter of the Secretary of State, inclosing the letter of REMINGTON to LE CHERE, was signed by him on the afternoon of January 19, and was forwarded to the Department of State on the 20th of January. After he signed the letter it was no longer in his personal possession.

By Senator HAMLIN—Witness did not discuss the letter with the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN; he understood the Marquis to say the letter was signed by witness in the middle of the third week now. CHAMBRUN said the letter he saw was composed of two pieces of paper.

The Marquis DE CHAMBRUN here interrupted the witness by saying that three months had elapsed, and, therefore, the more they discussed the matter the more it was likely to be confused.

By Mr. SCHURZ—Witness said he never saw the draft of the letter, or the letter itself, after the 19th of January. He could state that in his investigation commenced; the Marquis did not see the letter on the 22d of January; the subject of conversation between them on the 20th of January was with reference to officers of the War Department alleged by the Marquis to have some connection with the sale of arms, and on which occasion CHAMBRUN said RICHARDSON was the agent of REMINGTON, and the Ordnance officers knew it; the indorsement of the Ordnance Bureau on the letter from the State Department was referred to in conversation on the 19th of January, as forming a portion of the letter. Witness could not state that of the Secretary of State; he repeated that mention was made of the letter witness was going to write; in the conversation with CHAMBRUN in the private office of the witness on 27th of December, CHAMBRUN asked him to keep as confidential, his reference to Gen. IGELSIA.

Senator SCHURZ examined the witness at some length about moneys paid into the Treasury from sales of arms, &c., by the War Department. Witness approved the recommendation of the Ordnance Office, to return to C. E. GARNISON a margin of $64,278; the arms had never been out of the possession of the War Department; they were not delivered to GARNISON at the time agreed on, owing to snows and other obstructions to transportation; as further appeared from a letter of Col. CRISPIN; no bargain was lost to the Government by returning the margin; GARNISON did not make demand for delivery of the arms within the thirty days allowed, but claimed the margin; a statement of the case was made by Gen. DYER, and the papers presented to the witness; his approval was not given until he understood what he supposed to be the real transaction; witness was examined at length by Senator SCHURZ in connection with sales of arms as heretofore testified to by himself and other parties; after he stopped the sale of arms to REMINGTON on the 12th of October, he instructed Gen. DYER not to sell any more arms to REMINGTON or to any other parties for REMINGTON; he frequently spoke to Dyer on the subject; instructions to DYER were verbal; in 1870 various persons called on witness for introduction to Gen. DYER and Col. REMEY; as they called in a gentlemanly way, he introduced them to these officers and informed them he wanted no favors shown those who called solely to get publicity; and he was personally careful to tell the Ordnance officers not to show any favors to those with whom he had served in the army, or who were his intimate acquaintances, but to treat all exactly alike.

The examination of the Secretary of War was concluded, and the Committee adjourned until 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Visit of the Annual Conference to the White House—Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The members of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, called in a body at the White House to pay their respects to the President. The members assembled to the number of over 100 in the East Room, at 12½ o'clock, and took a favorable position for being received. Shortly afterward President GRANT descended, and advanced to the centre of the room, where he was introduced to Bishops JAMES, A. J. JOHNSON and WAYMAN, with whom he shook hands. Bishop JOHNSON then addressed the President, briefly stating the devotion of the Methodist Church of the country to his Administration, referring at some length to his services in saving the country and securing to the colored race the right of peaceful thought and action all over the South, where, owing to his paternal solicitude for the colored race, that race is now flourishing, and its churches and other institutions in the full enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to the white race, and closing by expressing the United wish of the colored race in the United States for his success in this life and eternal happiness in that to come.

The President said he was more pleased than any one, except perhaps themselves, to know the four millions of people: heretofore held in slavery had emerged from the condition of chattel and to worship in the same manner as the most favored of citizens. He knew they had not yet attained all the civil rights which they might be expected to receive, and that what further civil equalities due them might be were some time to come; yet he trusted that ere long they would be placed on a complete footing of equality with all other citizens of our country. He ardently hoped for their welfare and happiness as a race, and bid them God-speed in their efforts to build up for themselves a church and a position of which they might honestly be proud.

The declaration then individualy took the President by the hand and passed out.

FRANCE.

Inquiry into the Causes of the Surrender of Metz—Seizure of Arms Destined for the Spanish Carlists.

PARIS, April 17.—The Committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the capitulations of French cities and fortifications during the late war, have finished their investigation of the surrender of Metz, and submitted their report. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee have not been made public, and it is stated they will be kept secret for some time. The Committee have yet to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the City of Paris.

The trials of persons charged with participating in the Communist revolt continue to be held at Versailles. The Court yesterday disposed of the cases of a number of men, two of whom were sentenced to suffer death and two to imprisonment for life.

The authorities of the city of Bayonne, capital of the Department of Basses, Pyrennees, which adjoins the Spanish border, have seized a quantity of munitions of war, which were destined for the use of the Carlists of Spain. The Government of Versailles has issued orders to the commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with the Carlists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Charles Reade Again in Trouble—Contradiction of the Report of a Disagreement Between France and Germany.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. CHARLES READE, the well-known author and dramatist, has announced his intention to prosecute five journals for libel, which he alleges was embodied in several unfavorable criticisms upon his play entitled "Shilly-shally."

There is little doubt that the announcement made by the London *Telegraph*, both in its Continental correspondence and editorially, that the relations between France and Germany were in a critical condition, is a pure invention. The *Standard's* special dispatch from Paris, alluding to the *Telegraph's* story, says: "The sensational statements appearing in the organ of Prince BISMARCK, in London, are grotesque exaggerations."

The ship *Berry Castle* has been burned at sea. TWO of the crew perished.

SPAIN.

Continuance of Revolutionary Disturbances in the Country Districts.

MADRID, April 17.—A band of marauders entered the village of Manoba, and seized 2,000 reals belonging to the municipal funds. The commander of the band gave the town authorities a receipt for the money, to which he signed his name as "PICO, General Commanding in Chief of the Federal Armies of Don CARLOS."

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Mr. AMES presented a memorial of the Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi in favor of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill granting right of way through public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Mr. STOCKTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back and recommended a bill authorizing commissions to be made of seamen in private vessels. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. EDMUNDS, to provide for fishing in Lower Lake Champlain.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—Authorizing the sale of Mackinac Island, in the Straits of Mackinac.

TREATY OF YSEUS.

Mr. SAWYER, pursuant to a previous notice, introduced the Senate in favor of the bill making an appropriation to enable the American members of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration to meet in London, after which the bill was passed. It appropriates $60,000.

BILLS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the Australian Steam-ship bill, was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bills reported by the Committee on the Judiciary Committee. The following were passed: To appropriate testimony in the Courts of the United States; to further the administration of justice; supplementary to the act amending the Judiciary act.

It provides that if, by the existing laws of any State, the election commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be commenced the number of days required by the laws of such State.

To authorize the appointment of a Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and for the appointment of Judges of any Court of the United States, was amended so as to confine the operation to Judges who shall have been six years in office, and it was then rejected: Yeas, 21; nays, 29.

The bill was then passed. The bill to regulate the appointment of Judges of any Court of the United States

THE PUBLICATIONS

THE AUTHOR OF "ROBERT ELSMERE" AT HOME

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S HOUSE AT STOCKBRIDGE—A DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR—THE LIBRARY AND THE STUDY—MRS. WARD'S METHODS OF WORK—HER CHILDREN AND THEIR PETS—A VISIT TO THE GRAVE OF HAWTHORNE.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's house at Stockbridge, Mass., is a delightful place in which to work, and it is not surprising that she has written many of her books there. It is a large, roomy, old-fashioned house, with a wide piazza in front, and a broad lawn sloping down to the road. Behind it is a grove of pine trees, and on the other side is a garden filled with old-fashioned flowers. The house is surrounded by a high hedge, and the entrance is through a gate in front. Mrs. Ward's study is in the rear of the house, and it is a large, airy room, with a window looking out upon the garden and the pine grove. Here she has her desk, her books, and her papers, and here she sits and writes for hours at a time. She is a rapid worker, and she has written many of her books in a few months. She has no regular time for work, but writes when she feels like it, and when she has a story in her mind. She is very fond of children, and she has a number of them about her house. Her own children are grown up, but she has a number of nieces and nephews who are frequent visitors, and she has also a number of pets. Among the latter are a pair of Persian cats, a dog, and a parrot. The parrot is a fine talker, and he has a large vocabulary. He is very fond of Mrs. Ward, and he follows her about the house, and sits on her shoulder when she writes. He is also very fond of the cats, and he sometimes sits on the back of one of them and rides around the room. The dog is a fine Newfoundland, and he is a great favorite with the children. He is very gentle, and he will let the children ride on his back. He is also very fond of the cats, and he plays with them a great deal. He is very much afraid of the parrot, however, and he will run away from him if he comes near him.

Mrs. Ward's library is a large room, filled with books and pictures. The walls are covered with bookcases, and there are many books on the floor. Mrs. Ward has a large collection of books relating to the early history of Massachusetts, and she has also a number of books relating to the Indians. She has a large collection of Indian relics, which she has found in the fields near her house. She has also a number of Indian curiosities which have been given to her by friends. Among these are a number of Indian pipes, which are very curious. Mrs. Ward has also a number of pictures of Indians, and of Indian scenes. She has a picture of Hawthorne, and also a picture of Longfellow. She has a number of pictures of Stockbridge, and of the surrounding country. She has also a picture of Mrs. Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who lived in Stockbridge for many years. Mrs. Ward has a picture of Mrs. Stowe's house, and also a picture of the church in which Mrs. Stowe's father preached. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Jonathan Edwards lived when he was pastor of the church in Stockbridge. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Theodore Sedgwick lived. Mr. Sedgwick was a friend of Jefferson, and he was a member of Congress. He was also Speaker of the House of Representatives, and he was Attorney-General of Massachusetts. He was a man of great ability, and he was a leader of the Democratic party in Massachusetts. His son, Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., was a friend of Hawthorne, and he was the author of a life of Hawthorne. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of Hawthorne's house, which is called the Wayside. Hawthorne lived in this house for a number of years, and he wrote many of his books there. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Hawthorne was born, in Salem. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Hawthorne died, in Plymouth, N. H. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the grave of Hawthorne, in Concord, Mass. Hawthorne's grave is in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and it is near the graves of Thoreau, Emerson, Alcott, and Ellery Channing. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Emerson lived, in Concord. Emerson's house is near the Wayside, and Hawthorne and Emerson were frequently visitors at each other's houses. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Louisa M. Alcott lived, in Concord. Miss Alcott was a friend of Hawthorne, and she was also a friend of Emerson. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Thoreau lived, in Concord. Thoreau was a friend of Emerson, and he was also a friend of Hawthorne. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Ellery Channing lived, in Concord. Channing was a friend of Thoreau, and he was also a friend of Hawthorne. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Ralph Waldo Emerson lived, in Concord. Emerson was a friend of Hawthorne, and he was also a friend of Thoreau. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Bronson Alcott lived, in Concord. Alcott was a friend of Hawthorne, and he was also a friend of Thoreau. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Daniel Webster lived, in Marshfield, Mass. Webster was a friend of Hawthorne, and he was also a friend of Thoreau. Mrs. Ward has also a picture of the house in which Nathaniel

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEAUTY DOCTOR—No. 6.
L. Lee and Lewis Tempo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LOANS AGAINST—
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. MARK SMITH.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—SONGS AND DANCES—
Mechanics' Institute, 472 Broadway.

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The character of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions is well known. They contain the latest news, editorials, report of the proceedings of the Missouri Club, an accurate summary of political affairs, carefully prepared for that purpose.

What the Quarter, as nearly expended, Has Done.

Given now, in brief, as follows: The legislative power of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Aldermen consisting of forty-two

---

Time was when Senator Truscott and Chas. Schurz did not dwell together in peace. For several years they were bitter enemies, and lost no opportunity to thwart each other's designs. Their cause commenced in 1861, when Senator Truscott opposed Schurz's Secretary of Legation scheme, but in Executive Session, bitterly opposed Schurz's nomination as Major-General. For like nomination as Brigadier-General in 1862 Schurz received Senator Truscott's opposition, on the ground that he was not a citizen. Schurz was then a Senator from Missouri, and Truscott a Senator from New-York. Everybody remembers the bitterness of the contest for the Presidency, 1868, between Schurz and Truscott, and how the latter's friends worked to defeat the former's election to the Senate. Everybody remembers, too, how Truscott's friends worked to defeat Schurz

SMALL-POX HORRORS.

Many Families are Treated to the Sight of Their Dead Inside Their Hand Hospital.

Extraordinary Measures by Authority—A Gang of Robbers—Awful Condition of Affairs in the Quarantine—A Few Facts and Figures.

Fifty-eighth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, is a street of small two-story houses, with a few three-story tenements. Most of the houses are occupied by Germans, and the street is a quiet, respectable one. Yesterday morning, however, the people living in the houses on the north side of the street were startled by the appearance of a number of men in front of the houses. Some of the men were dressed in the uniform of the Health Department, and others were plainly clothed. Those in uniform were Health Officer Wilson, Sanitary Inspector Dr. Cronin, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Bryant

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	22	Oil-cake, pkgs.	120
Cotton, bales	1,000	Oil, lubricating, bbls.	6
Cotton, bales	2,750	Oil, lard, bbls.	20
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	7	Oil cloths, pkgs.	43
Flour, bbls.	4,250	Provisions, bushels	1,000
Flour, bbls.	8,300	Butter, pkgs.	1,200
Grain, bushels	1,800	Cheese, pkgs.	1,013
Corn-meal, bbls.	34	Tallow, pkgs.	231
Corn-meal, bags	24	Tallow, bbls.	1,797
Oats, bushels	34,000	Pork, pkgs.	75
Oats, bushels	72,100	Pork, bbls.	1,000
Grain, bushels	70,113	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,323
Grain, bushels	2,400	Lard, tcs.	20
Barley, bushels	2,000	Lard, kegs	200
Barley, bushels	2,000	Lard, bbls.	200
Oat-meal, bbls.	15	Tallow, pkgs.	24
Meal, bbls.	23	Rice, pkgs.	91
Hides, No.	637	Starch, pkgs.	24
Hides, No.	24	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,000
Leather, sides	5,400	Tobacco, hhds.	127
Hams, bbls.	2,731	Tar, pkgs.	2,341
Spirits Turp., bbls.	34	Whisky, bbls.	400
Rosin, bbls.	1,000	Wool, bales	1,000

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—1,143 bags Breadstuffs, 12,564 bushels Corn, 1,000 bales Cotton, 1 piano, 1 case Notions, 20 bbls. C. S. Oil, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 200 bbls. Starch, 11 bbls. Lard, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 200 tcs. Lard, 2 bbls. Oil-cake, 200 boxes Cheese, 200 tcs. Lard, 2 bbls. Whisky, 100 bbls. Oil, 100 bbls. Gum Thus, 25 boxes Bacon, 34 bbls. Pork, 40 sheep leaving residence.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—20 bales Sea Island Cotton, 1 case Organs, 143 cases Tobacco, 20 bbls. Tobacco, 650 bales Tobacco, 145 pkgs. Tobacco, 145 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 70 bales Skins and Furs, 1,887 tcs. Lard, 100 bales Saleratus, 10 cases Oil Spearmint, 25 bbls. Tallow, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 1 case Oil Bergamot, 1 case Oil Lavender, 2 bbls. Tallow, 25 bbls. Rectified Petroleum, 50 boxes Cigars, 40 boxes Clocks, 20 pkls. Agricultural Implements, 11 cases Preserves, 1,709 bundles Corn, 25 boxes Brooms, 200 bbls. Rosin, 187 bundles Staves, 1,200 boxes Matches, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 50 boxes Chairs, 100 pkgs. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 36 cases Oil, 60 cases Matches, 2,000 lbs. Lard.

By the brig *D. Trumbridge*, for Glasgow—42 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 276 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Corn-meal, 2,500 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bbls. Butter, 1,312 bbls. Hair, 100 bbls. Bread, 43 Empty Hogsheads, 220 Shooks and Heads, 22,000 Hoops, 50 bales Hay, 200 bbls. Flour, 30 Mules.

By the brig *Lyle Houghton*, for Matanzas—620 Empty Molasses-casks.

And from Philadelphia, for London, by the bark *Mary Ann*—1,200 gallons Refined Petroleum.

RICE—There has been a steady fair demand for small noted for the leading kinds within our range, including Common to Prime at 6¾@7¾c. North River Hard, $4@$4 11; Carolina, 6@8¾c; Crotes, 6¾@8¾; Philadelphia Steam, 7¼@7¾; Patent, 8¼@8¾.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at late prices.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been dull and quiet, and remains unchanged. Sales, 1,000 bags, on the spot. No business was reported except the auction sale of 100 bags Rio at 21c. 2 21¾c., currency, and 200 mats Java at 21c. @21¾c. We quote cargo prices of Rio nominally thus: Ordinary, 14¼c. @14½c.; fair, 15¼c.; good, 15¾c. @15¾c.; prime, 16¼c. @16¾c.; gold, 19 ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 22c. @24c.; Maracaibo, 18c. @19¼c.; Laguayra, 18c. @19¼c.; Rio in bond, 14½c. @15½c.; do. in native duty paid, 18c. @19¼c.; Jamaica, 17c. @19½c.; Singapore, 15c. @19c.; Costa Rica, 18c. @19½c.; Manila, 18c. @19c.; Mexican, 18c. @19c.; Savanilla, 17½c. @18c.; Curacoa, 17c. @18c.; Para, 18c. @19½c.; Ceylon, 18c. @19½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13c. @13¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been light, but sellers insisted on full rates. Sales, 1,346 bales, including 100 bales to exporters, but no sales to speculators. Nothing to speculate on in the market. Forward deliveries have been in light request at a decline of 1-16c. Sales, 3,100 bales, (2,300 bales last evening,) basis of Low Middling, including April, 20 cents to 21 3-16c.; May, 20 5-16c.; June, 20 9-16c.; July, 20 13-16c.; August, 100 bales at 21 13 16c.; August, 100 bales at 20 15-16c.; 100 bales at 21c.; September, 200 bales at 21¼c.; 400 bales at 21¼c.; October, 800 bales at 21c.; November, 200 bales at 20c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, making the business to-day, are as follows: April, 20.11c.; May, 20.38c.; June, 20.65c.; July, 20.90c.; August, 21c.; September, 21.22c.; October, 21.51c.; November, 20c.; December, 20.35c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,178 bales, including 312 bales per rail, 25 bales from Baltimore, 559 bales from Wilmington, 1,330 bales from Savannah, 552 bales from Charleston. The receipts at Galveston to-day were 1,000 bales; at Indianola, 1,736 bales, and thus far this week were 28,559 bales, against 21,421 bales same time preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 were 2,893,401 bales, against 2,495,161 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

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EGGS—Were quiet and in the buyers favor at 22c. @23½c. for Western; 23c. for State or Jersey. Long Island and Pennsylvania, and 24½c. for Southern.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more doing in State and Western Flour, but at irregular prices; common grades were 10c. @20c. lower, while choice were quite firm; sales, 8,100 bbls. at $6 25@$6 75 for Superfine Western and State; $6 80@$7 15 for common to good Extra State; $7 15@$7 60 for common to good Extra Ohio; $7 65@$8 10 for common to choice White wheat Western Extra; $7@$8 75 for common to good Extra Ohio, and $7 50@$8 80 for common to choice Extra Genesee, closing quiet. Canadian Flour was without decided change in sales, 190 bbls. at $7 80@$8 75 for common to fair Extra; $8 @$9 50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour was steady at $5 10@$5 50. Corn-meal was in moderate request and unchanged. Whisky was more active and a shade firmer; sales, 400 bbls. at 88c. 2 88½c.

GRAIN—What was about 1c. better, closing rather quiet, with fluctuations of Spring wheat more disposed to realize. The export demand is limited, and there was rather more milling inquiry, both for local use and for South. We quote: $1 45@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 50@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 62@$1 74 for Winter Red Western; $1 77@$1 80 for Amber Western, and $1 80@$2 for White Western. Sales, 87,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, delivered; $1 59 for No. 2 Spring, delivered; $1 62 for common Winter Red Western; $1 65 for Amber Western; $1 85 for choice Amber Western; $1 90 for extra choice Southern Indiana Amber; $1 92½@$1 95 for White Western. Rye was a little firmer. Barley was quiet and unchanged. Barley-malt was dull and nominal for Western; $1 19 for Canada West in store. Barley-malt unchanged; sales of 1,100 bushels at $1 25 for No. 2; 27c. @$1 30 for State. Corn opened ½c. better, and closed with the advance lost; sales, 65,000 bushels at 70½c. @71c. for Western Mixed afloat, closing at the inside price; 71¾c. @72c. for Yellow Western, and 72c. for White Western. Oats were heavy and lower; sales, 40,000 bushels, for new, at 45½c. @46c. for Western in store and afloat, and 52c. @53c. for Ohio.

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HOPS—Were quiet but firm; 1871 were quoted at 16c. @25c.; 18@9 at 10c. @30c.; 1869 at 10c. @18c.; and 1868 at 8c. @12c.

HEMP AND JUTE—No further business has been reported, previous to the session.

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The sales embrace 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 23c. @23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 27½c. @28c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 26c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, Second, 21@23 lbs., 23c. @24c.; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 27½c.; Rio Grande, 18@20 lbs., 27c.; Cape, 20@22 lbs., 26@28 lbs., 25c. @26c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 28c. gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 23c. @24c.; Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., 23c. @24c., as they run; Texas, 20@22 lbs., 26c. @26½c.; Mexican, 24@26 lbs., 26c. @26½c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 17c. @18c., currency; *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 26@32 lbs., 16c. gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 16c. @17c. currency; *Buffalo Hides*—Dry Salted, 46@48 lbs., 19c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 46@50 lbs., 18c.; California, 46@50 lbs., 18½c. @19c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@90 lbs., 12c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½@11¾c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected; *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 16@18 lbs., 28c. @29c., gold, selected; *East India Kips*, Calcutta Slaughter, Ox, 9@13½ lbs., 25½c. @26c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 18½c. @19c., gold.

LEATHER—The demand for Hemlock tanages has been confined to present wants within our range, and prices remain unchanging. For Union Red, a fair inquiry prevails, as also for Upper of the rough, and values well maintained. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c. @29½c.; Middle, 29c. @29½c.; Light, 27½c. @28c.; California, Heavy, 27½c. @28c.; Middle, 27½c. @28c.; Light, 27c. @28c.; Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c. @27c.; Middle, 26c. @27½c.; Light, 26c. @27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c. @21c.; Rough, 20c. @23c.; Union Red, Heavy, 26c. @28c.; Middle, 26c. @27c.; Light, 26c. @26½c.; Bellies, 17½c. @18c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 22c. @23c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 20c. @22c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—There has been very little done today, but values remained steady. The offerings were light. We learn of sales of 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 54½c. @56c., and in Philadelphia, yesterday, 7,000 bbls. Cuba on the basis of 35c. for 50 test.

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PROVISIONS—Pork was fairly steady but quiet; holders asked full prices but buyers did not respond; sales 700 bbls. at $12 25@$12 37 for new, $11 75@11 87 for prime, and $11 12@$11 25 for mess. Beef was firm; sales 750 bbls. Mess for May at $13 87 and 500 bbls. for June at $13 50. Beef was quiet; sales 150 bbls. at $7 50@$8 50 for plain Mess, and $10 50@$12 for Extra do.; Beef Hams were steady; sales 50 bbls. at $20@$21 for Western. Tierce Beef was nominal at $10@$11 for prime Mess, and $12@$13 for India do. Cut-meats were steady at 8½c. @9¾c. for Hams, and 4½c. @5½c. for Shoulders; sales, 100 packages. Middles were less active but a shade firmer; sales, 200 tcs. at 6¾c. for Long Clear, and 7c. @7½c. for Short Ribs. Lard was dull, heavy and a shade easier; sales, 250 tcs. at 9c. @9¼c. for No. 1 to prime Steam, and 9¼c. @9¾c. for Kettle-rendered; sales, 1,000 bbls. for April and May, 9¼c.; 1,000 tcs. for May, 9 9-16c., and 800 for June at 9 7-16c. Butter was firm at 22c. @23c. for new, and Cheese was dull at 13c. @15c. for common to prime.

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NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

There were no cattle in East Cattle-yards this forenoon. Milch Cows were dull from yesterday; 50 ₱ head were on Yorkville premises, and closed dull and lower; sales of 30 head from $45@$75 ₱ head. Sheep were brisk from 9c. @10½c. ₱ lb. for woolly Sheep; those that were shorn sold from 7½c. @7¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs have advanced on heavy grades. Live Hogs sold from 5c. @5¾c. ₱ lb. City Dressed from 6½c. @7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market; J. KIDD sold 70 ahorn Sheep, weight 10,120 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 300 Sheep, weight 36,000 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,450 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; for spotting, lots of wooly medium wooled coarse quality Illinois Sheep. HUNT & ELLIOTT sold 149 Veals, weight 12,880 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 66 Veals, weight 5,980 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 60 Veals, weight 5,980 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 71 Veals, weight 7,740 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; all Veals from Western Sheep. CHARLES HUNT sold 300 Sheep, weight 30,220 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 312 shorn Sheep, weight 31,570 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 128 shorn Sheep, weight, 9,760 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 94 fine wooled Michigan Sheep, weight 9,400 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 100 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 15,200 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 110 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 16,540 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 612 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 59,760 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; also, a small number of calf sheep at 12 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 315 Coarse-wooled Indiana Sheep, weight 34,750 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb. WM. LEACH sold 190 Fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, average weight 79 lbs. ₱ head, at 9½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken yards for week ending April 15, 1872, 200 head of horned Cattle, 1,400 Sheep, 6,000 Hogs, 23 Horses; also 140 the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Forty-third-street Hog Yards, for week ending April 17, 1872, 14,160 Hogs, 2,013 Sheep, 18 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-sixth-street Sheep Yards, for yesterday and to-day, 1,700 Sheep, 155 Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—FLOUR firm for best grades; sales of Double Extra Winter at $7 37½@ 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 75; Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 33; Medium Fall, $1 35; Choice, $1 12. CORN firm but slow at 40c. @42c. for No. 2 mixed. OATS firmer at 36c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 60c. @70c. for Iowa and Wisconsin. RYE lower at 80c. @81c. for No. 2. WHISKY easier at 82½c. @82c. TOBACCO, demand good at full prices. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull and declined $1. LARD declined 50c. per ₱ bbl. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6½c.; Clear, 6¾c. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib and Clear, 7½c. CURRENCY, 1@2c. higher. GOLD, 112½@112¾. Sales of Spring wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 barrels; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Red, $1 @$1 70. CORN in fair demand and firm at 46c. @46c. BUTTER firm at 27c. @30c. PORK dull and nominal; nothing done. LARD—Demand light, holders firm; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. asked; ½c. less bbl. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 4½c.; Short Ribs and Shoulders, 4¾@5c. packed, for car-load lots. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 4¾c.; sides, 6¼c. @7¼c. LIVE HOGS active and higher at $4 25@$4 35; receipts, 3,200 head. WHISKY steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 17.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $5 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and firm; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 51. CORN quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at $1 05. CORN scarce; sales, 1,200 bushels, at 78c. on the track. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; $1 30 for No. 2 Spring, delivered; $1 05 for common Winter Red Western; $1 40 for Amber Western; $1 55 for choice Amber Western; $1 60 for extra choice Southern Indiana Amber; $1 92½@$1 95 for White Western. Rye was a little firmer. Barley was quiet and unchanged. Barley-malt was dull and nominal for Western; $1 19 for Canada West in store. Barley-malt unchanged; sales of 1,100 bushels at $1 25 for No. 2; 27c. @$1 30 for State. Corn opened ½c. better, and closed with the advance lost; sales, 65,000 bushels at 70½c. @71c. for Western Mixed afloat, closing at the inside price; 71¾c. @72c. for Yellow Western, and 72c. for White Western. Oats were heavy and lower; sales, 40,000 bushels, for new, at 45½c. @46c. for Western in store and afloat, and 52c. @53c. for Ohio.

HAY—Sale Hay has been firm as to price, on a fair demand, at $1 15@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 42½@$1 75 for Hay; and $1 50@$1 65 for Clover. Long Rye Straw has been selling in a jobbing way at from 80c. @$1 10 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Were quiet but firm; 1871 were quoted at 16c. @25c.; 18@9 at 10c. @30c.; 1869 at 10c. @18c.; and 1868 at 8c. @12c.

HEMP AND JUTE—No further business has been reported, previous to the session.

HIDES—The current movements are on a restricted scale, with the advantage as to prices decidedly in favor of purchasers, on more liberal offerings of stock, particularly the lower grades.

The sales embrace 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 23c. @23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 27½c. @28c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 26c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, Second, 21@23 lbs., 23c. @24c.; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 27½c.; Rio Grande, 18@20 lbs., 27c.; Cape, 20@22 lbs., 26@28 lbs., 25c. @26c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 28c. gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 23c. @24c.; Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., 23c. @24c., as they run; Texas, 20@22 lbs., 26c. @26½c.; Mexican, 24@26 lbs., 26c. @26½c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 17c. @18c., currency; *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 26@32 lbs., 16c. gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 16c. @17c. currency; *Buffalo Hides*—Dry Salted, 46@48 lbs., 19c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 46@50 lbs., 18c.; California, 46@50 lbs., 18½c. @19c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@90 lbs., 12c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½@11¾c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected; *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 16@18 lbs., 28c. @29c., gold, selected; *East India Kips*, Calcutta Slaughter, Ox, 9@13½ lbs., 25½c. @26c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 18½c. @19c., gold.

LEATHER—The demand for Hemlock tanages has been confined to present wants within our range, and prices remain unchanging. For Union Red, a fair inquiry prevails, as also for Upper of the rough, and values well maintained. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c. @29½c.; Middle, 29c. @29½c.; Light, 27½c. @28c.; California, Heavy, 27½c. @28c.; Middle, 27½c. @28c.; Light, 27c. @28c.; Bu

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, April 17, the attendance was again large, and the auctions of the day generally met with success, particularly those conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at which some twenty east side lots were disposed of, the prices realized for the same being excellent. The following is a resumé of all the sales effected:

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of the estate of WASHINGTON WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 203 West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, sold for $12,500; purchaser, JACOB C. KAMP. Also by same firm, sale at public auction, of the following unimproved real estate, one large plot of land on the north-east corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, having a front on the avenue of thirty-five feet, and on the street of 248 feet, extending to the bulkhead line in the Harlem River, sold for $7,000; purchaser, STEPHEN ROBERTS. Two lots, south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, sold for $2,300 each; purchaser, L. J. PHILLIPS. Two lots on the north side of the same street, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold for $2,350 each, same buyer as above; ten lots north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, sold for $2,600 each, same buyer, and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, in rear of above, sold for $1,325 each, also purchased by Mr. PHILLIPS. By WM. KENNELLY, sale by order of the executors of the estate of MICHAEL PHELAN, deceased; One plot of ground, 73 by 100, known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, recently, until destroyed by fire, occupied as the billiard manufactory of PHELAN & COLLENDER, sold for $21,000; purchaser, C. J. PHILLIPS. By R. P. FAIRCHILD, sale by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, WM. EDERSON, Esq., referee, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, sold for $14,500; purchaser, N. HILL.

The following other business was in addition transacted: Regular weekly stock sale by Messrs. MULLER & CO. reported below; adjournment until Wednesday of next week, by M. A. J. LYNCH, of the sale, by order of executrix, of plot of ground with building on the south-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Adjournment by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, until May 3, of the following legal sales: House and lot on East Fifteenth-street, near Second-avenue; house and lot on West Twenty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and house and lot No. 18 Walker, near Church-street. The property No. 331 East Twenty-third-street, noticed for sale by Mr. MCGUIRE, was not offered, having been withdrawn prior to the auction. Adjournment by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., for two weeks, of legal sale of plot of land, with building, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak, and Roosevelt streets. The same firm also offered at public auction a desirable country residence, located at Somerville, Westchester, embracing eight acres of cultivated land, with stone house and other buildings thereon, formerly owned and occupied by EDWARD D. NELSON, deceased, at an upset price of $20,000, but no advance bid being received the property was withdrawn, with the announcement that it would be sold at private sale. A. JOURNEAY, in addition, offered for sale at public auction, a valuable building-lot, 25 by 61, known as No. 92 Reade-street, north side, 100 feet west of Church-street, for which bids to the amount of $21,000 were received, but no sale effected. Nothing else worthy of note occurred during the day. Same to-day. Gems to-morrow.

Attention is called to the following auctions announced for today to take place at the Exchange and elsewhere as noted: Sale at Exchange and otherwise, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., of fifty-seven desirable building lots located in Manhattanville, between Broadway and the Hudson River and between the Manhattan Square and Claremont Park; also, sale of valuable factory property on west Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; sale at Exchange by HUGH N. CAMP of house and lot, No. 23 West Fifteenth-street; sale at Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of fifteen building lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, also on Seventh-avenue; sale at the Stock Exchange by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., of fifty building lots located on leading streets in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; sale at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on the ground, at 1 P. M., by S. DINGEE, of the property known as the Carville estate, comprising twenty acres of land and mansion House Park; and sale at Plainfield, N. J., at 12 M., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of property formerly belonging to JOHN W. NORTON, embracing a house and two lots on the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, thirteen houses and lots on Third-street, and 108 acres of land known as the hill-side property, well located near the railroad depot, and in the midst of first-class improvements. All the above proposed auctions should attract purchasers, and from the character of the property to be offered deserve success.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The following securities were sold at the Exchange, yesterday, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the percentage prices in each instance annexed:

40 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each	104¼
20 shares Standard Fire Insurance Company, $50 each	120
4 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each	123¼
40 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each	175
200 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, $50 each	110
20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each	153½
$500 City of Newark, N. J., 7 per cent. funding war bounty bond	96½
$500 Essex County, New-Jersey, 7 per cent. bounty bond	96¾
6 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each	142
$2,500 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock	104

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, April 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 208 West 24th-st., n. s., 78.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 21.10x98.9 | $12,600
1 plot n. e. corner Avenue A and 123d-st., extending thereon to bulkhead line in Harlem River, 25x248.9@.11x125.6 | 5,000
3 lots s. s. East 104th-st., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., each 20x100.11, $2,300 each | 6,900
2 lots n. s. East 104th-st., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 20x100.11, $2,350 each | 4,700
10 lots s. s. East 106th-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100.11, $2,000 each | 20,000
4 lots s. s. East 107th-st., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100.11, $1,325 each | 5,300

By William Kennelly.

2 plot of land n. e. Crosby-st., 42 ft. s. of Spring-st., known as Nos. 65, 67 and 69; plot 72x100 | $51,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 3-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., n. s. East 89d-st., 64 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot 18x100.5 | $14,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 16.

Chambers-st., n. s., between Broadway and Church-st., lot 55.5 ft. map Church Farm, one-half part | $40,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., 174.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 22x75, h. and l | 4,000
Lorey-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 20x100, h. and l | 14,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 60.3 ft. e. of Gouverneur-st., 20x 76.9 | 4,000
Prince-st., n. w. corner Mercer-st., 25x74, h. and l | 75,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 218.4 ft. n. of Houston-st., 22x 72x100, h. and l | 14,000
42d-st., e. s., 70.6 ft. n. of Bank-st., 20x75 | 11,500
42d-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92 | 50,000
252d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x75.3 | 8,000
242d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.9 | 35,000
25d-st., s. s., 362.8 w. of 8th-av., 20.9x98.6 | 17,000
81st-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x38.9 | 50,000
252d-st., n. s., 440 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x30.9 | 18,000
252d-st., n. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 9d-av., 18.5x100, and 1 31st-st., s. s., 127 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x109.5, h. and l | 10,000
254th-st., n. s., 265.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.11x100.5 | 5,500
87d-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x102.3 | 21,000
402d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 | 22,000
79th-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 20x102.2 | Lease.
Lexington-av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 22x40 | 40,000
81st-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x102.2 | 5,800
82d-st., s. s., 325.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.5x102 | 5,500
86th-st., s. s., 124.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.7x100.9 | 6,500
99th-st., s. s., 275 feet e. of 5th-av., 25x150.9 | 5,000
252d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.3x100.11 | 5,000
126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11 | 5,000
252d-st., s. s., 540 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 | 5,000
124th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11, h. and l | 5,700
124th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11 | 7,000
126th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.4x99.11 | 6,200
126th-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of 10th-av., 76x100 | 15,000
126th-st., n. w. corner Avenue St. Nicholas, 12x 100.9x100.92 half block | 85,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 71st-st., 16.6x101.8x25.8x 100 | Rents.
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.3 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.8 x25 | 12,300
1st-av., n. e. corner 113th-st., 50.6x25 | 24,000
2d-av., w. s., 61 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x75, h. part | 8,000
2d-av., w. s., 61 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x75, h. part | 8,000
2d-av., w. corner 32d-st., 102.5x100.11 | 40,000
3d-av., n. w. corner of 32d-st., 25x75 | 40,000
252d-av., n. s., 75ft. w. of 3d-av., 212.6x25 | 5,000
252d-av., n. s., 125.4 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x100, house and lot | 22,000
Lease.
Prince-st., No. 123, 4 years, per year | $1,000
30th-st., n. s., 156 ft. e. of 2d-av., 44x100.5, 3 years, per year | 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE DWELLING and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av., for sale or to let. Apply to W. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $10,000, OR TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months only, at $200 per month, a high-stoop 25-feet three-story brick dwelling, No. 69 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City maps, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—BARGAINS.
JUST ISSUED,
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR APRIL.
A few descriptions now of dwellings and lots for sale. Obtainable, on mailing, from
WILLIAM ZUCKER,
No. 220 6th-av., above 26th-st.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A horse below Central Park, or will rent, on Washington Heights, that large and elegantly-finished new house, with side piazzas on three sides, and ten lots of ground on 182d-st., fourth house east of the Grand Boulevard. A rare opportunity for a safe and profitable investment; railroad depot foot of 183d-st. Apply to J. T. WEST, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Keys to view the house, second door west.

FOR SALE—ST. JOHN'S COURT, 24TH-ST.—This splendid property, 102x102.2 feet, with three-story frame houses, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON 9TH-AV., near 142d-st., four-story brick and brown-stone house, (Parisian), in prime order; (springier lease;) only $10,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—AN ATTRACTIVE Mansard roof house, handsomely furnished; ten rooms; every convenience; five minutes from depot; for sale or to let; price very low; rent reasonable to careful tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 123 West 40th-st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to JOHN C. JOHNSON & CO., No. 39 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TERMS EASY.—Two new three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished in the best manner, on 73d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW.—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases.
HOWE & CO.,
No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office cor. 61st-st. and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegantly-frescoed residence, near 49th-st., for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BEDFORD-AV., BROOKlyn, E. D., near St. John's Church, a three-story brick house, 20 feet front, with basement and cellar and extension to second floor; has all modern conveniences; is in perfect order and will be sold on easy terms, and possession given in May. Address L. L. J., Box No. 2,001 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS; price $20,000 if sold soon; the larger part can remain if desired; house No. 41 Pierrepont-st.; all improvements; in good order; location unsurpassed; furniture if wanted; a rare opportunity to apply to owner, on the premises, or at 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND Furman-st., Brooklyn, superior dwelling, No. 62, three stories and Mansard; will be sold, a great bargain, to close an estate. Apply by letter, to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 128 West 32d-st., New-York.

"BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION," this splendid property, 100x102.2 feet, with three-story frame houses, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ST. JOHN'S COURT, 24TH-ST.—This splendid property, 102x102.2 feet, with three-story frame houses, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A SPLENDID, LARGE, LIGHT AND well-located store, No. 99 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts., best location in lower part of the City; rent $2,500. Apply there or to ROSE BROTHERS, corner Spruce and William, or to B. W. HINCHCOCK, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE CENTRAL hotel, situated south-east corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., opposite the Jockey Club, and the proximity to all the great hotels; all modern conveniences; bar and restaurant attached.
DYE & COURTISS, No. 346 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS FRAME ON BROADWAY for sale, between 34th-st. and Astor-place, or will rent building to suitable parties for a term of years.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STORE TO LET—ON VERY REASONable terms, No. 4 Great Jones-street, close to Broadway; 20x60; high ceiling and in good order. Apply to MOODY, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, SOUTHwest corner Fulton-st., a splendid front office; suitable for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 189 Fulton-st., room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, with steady power, rooms well lighted, 100x 45 feet; also, smaller-sized ones. Apply on the premises of West, Bradley and Cary Manufacturing Company, 22th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—OFFICES FITTED UP FOR BUSIness purposes on the first floor of store No. 294 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.; rent $600 to $800 per annum.

A FIRST-CLASS LOFT WITH POWER to lease; 30x113 and 24x24; well lighted on four sides by thirty-six windows. Apply to C. W. ALCOTT, corner Avenue B and 46th-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st.; rent $480 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HACK-ensack, Bergen County, N. J., 20 minutes from Railroad Depot; good repair; nine rooms; $10,000.
GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 59 Pine-st.

TO SUMMER AND OTHERS—TO let, at East Chester, a large farm, with farm-house, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

"SARATOGA."—A SMALL COTTAGE FOR sale or to rent in South Circular-st. Address for particulars Box No. 616 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN M. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS on Grand Boulevard, 12th-av., 129th, 130th, 131st, and Manhattan sts., near Riverside Park and drive, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage; maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer
BY JESSE JOHNSON, JR., SUCCESSOR to Johnson & Miller,
No. 28 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate prominently sold each week. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York, 50 lots, fronting Bedford, (Brooklyn,) 10th, eleventh and Hooper, Howes, Penn and Rutledge sts. and Marcy-av.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, GREAT POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE ADJOURNED SALE of the BALANCE OF THE LOTS on the JOHN S. BERGEN ESTATE, Comprising the very CREME DE LA CREME of the property. THE GREATEST BARGAINS of the year were secured AT THE LAST GREAT SALE. There has been equally good opportunities to purchase at this sale. REMEMBER, the finest b'ock in the Eighth Ward is to be sold. This block is bounded by FIFTH-AVENUE, FORT GREENE PLACE, FIFTH-AV., 3D AND 4TH STS. Also the greater part of the block adjoining, bounded by 4th and 5th avs., 4th and 45th sts. Do not lose sight of the fact that the sale will be absolute, as at least sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage for three years. Also, at same time and place, on account of owner leaving for Europe, CHOICEST PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE OF PROSPECT PARK, consisting of the magnificent lot and the two-story building situated thereon, known as the Grand Plaza Pavilion, on
NINTH-AVENUE,
Only 46 feet from the GRAND PLAZA.
Also, the SUPERB NORTH-WEST CORNER OF EIGHTH-AVENUE AND SACKETT-STREET. Terms easy. Maps of all above property at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Nassau-st. Sale WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 16 CEDAR-STREET, New-York, between Pearl and William sts.—Four-story stone and cellar brick building, 24.11x76. Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office.

WM. TRUST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 Pine-st., the undermentioned auctions will be held at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, commencing each day at 12 o'clock:

On MONDAY, April 22, 1872.—Macdougal-st., No. 103. The very valuable lot, 25x87.6, with the three-story brick-front dwelling thereon, in the present valuable tenantcy expiring May 1, 1872, at the nominal yearly rental of $1,100; $6,000 can remain on mortgage.

TUESDAY, April 23.—126th-st., north side, 325 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, 50 feet front, between 5th and 4th avs., convenient to Mount Morris-square; three superbly located lots, each 25x100.11, in one parcel; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—100th and 107th sts., (103th a 100-foot street,) 225 feet east of 10th-av., between Central Park and Grand Boulevard; size 200 feet by 1,000 feet, having three-quarters of a mile of frontage; terms very liberal.

THURSDAY, April 25.—57th, (100-foot,) st., south side, 250 feet west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and Central Park, overlooking the Reservoir; a superb full-front building-lot on grade, ready at once to improve; high ground; street graded, sewered and paved. Maps ready.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.
BY M. A. J. LYNCH,
NO. 72 CEDAR-ST.,
Real estate, stocks, bonds &c., at public and private sale.
Personal attention given to sales of furniture.
M. A. J. LYNCH WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway,
The lease of the valuable business property, southwest corner of Broadway and 8th-st.
Five-story and basement brick store on Broadway 40 feet 10 inches, and 100 feet in depth, on 8th-st., comprising four stores; the basement and upper stories being used as a hotel.
Also,
The valuable property situated on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.—Union-square.
The three-story brick buildings and land situate on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.; size of lot, 25 feet, 7.7x47.11.6 feet.
For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
BY HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
West Fifteenth-street—Three-story high-stoop brick house, brown-stone trimmings, situated south side of 15th-st. and known as No. 22. Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
On THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
White Plains, the late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-fourth mile from the depot; the mansion is well built; bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; about 400 feet of this property is on the main road or Bastle-av.; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
AAA. BENEATH BE THE SALE, THIS DAY, OF THE CARVILLE ESTATE, A Adjoining Huguenot Park, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. Modern residence, good out-buildings and eight villa plots of one to four acres each. New-Haven cars, 1 hour; depot at 9 and 11½ A. M. Sale absolute to close the estate.

YONKERS—AT AUCTION, AT 2 P. M. April 20, 1871, at "Getty House," beautiful place house, fourteen rooms; four lots on Warburton and Westchester-avs.; fruit, shade and flowers; first-class in style and location; unobstructed river view; five minutes from depot and churches. Also, a fine brick store and dwelling on Main-st., four-stories, 25x45x130, fitted up for dry goods; owner going South. (Cut this out.) S. C. LUSK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE OFFER A GOOD OPENING FOR legitimate business to an enterprising party with the necessary capital and business ability to succeed from competition and above large and increasing profits can be made extremely favorable terms to a quaking party. Full particulars and estimates on application to E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED IN SUMS OF from $1,000 to $50,000, for the purpose of working two first-class iron furnaces; they will yield a profits of from three to five per cent. a month. Address THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of the proprietor, established 1847, oil and bag manufacturing business, with a large run of good trade. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 120 Chambers-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND "EXTRA," FOR SALE BY PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CO

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to C. C. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

The spacious floor in Union building, No. 24 William-st., corner of Pine-st., now occupied by Messrs. Korff Brothers, Lithographers, to let from 1st of May next. Apply to JANITOR, on the premises, or office No. 30½.

STORES TO LET,
No. 65 Barclay-st. and No. 28 West-st.
Apply at the Hindscher Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID, LARGE, LIGHT AND well-located store, No. 99 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts., best location in lower part of the City; rent $2,500. Apply there or to ROSE BROTHERS, corner Spruce and William, or to B. W. HINCHCOCK, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE CENTRAL hotel, situated south-east corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., opposite the Jockey Club, and the proximity to all the great hotels; all modern conveniences; bar and restaurant attached.
DYE & COURTISS, No. 346 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS FRAME ON BROADWAY for sale, between 34th-st. and Astor-place, or will rent building to suitable parties for a term of years.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STORE TO LET—ON VERY REASONable terms, No. 4 Great Jones-street, close to Broadway; 20x60; high ceiling and in good order. Apply to MOODY, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, SOUTHwest corner Fulton-st., a splendid front office; suitable for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 189 Fulton-st., room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, with steady power, rooms well lighted, 100x 45 feet; also, smaller-sized ones. Apply on the premises of West, Bradley and Cary Manufacturing Company, 22th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—OFFICES FITTED UP FOR BUSIness purposes on the first floor of store No. 294 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.; rent $600 to $800 per annum.

A FIRST-CLASS LOFT WITH POWER to lease; 30x113 and 24x24; well lighted on four sides by thirty-six windows. Apply to C. W. ALCOTT, corner Avenue B and 46th-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st.; rent $480 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS HOTEL, a commodious building, newly and elegantly furnished, and fully equipped throughout, comprising, with kitchen, 40 rooms, spacious lawn, shade, garden, commanding and beautiful river and inland views, stables, barn, gas, ice-house, &c.; situate two and a half miles from Tarrytown Station, on the line of the Hudson River and Montreal Railroad, now grading through the property adjacent to the Hotel. Apply to J. L. RE QUA, Tarrytown, or L. ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of the undersigned at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, and is supplied with water, gas, steam-heater, billiard-room with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations; fruits, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place. Absence of the family abroad for some length of time is the only cause for offering the place for rent. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

L. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Flushing, for four or six months, about 5m minutes from depot; ten rooms with stable and carriage-house, two acres of ground. Apply to R. S. BROWNE, No. 7 Burling-slip.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER house, desirably located on 5th-av. returnshed throughout, will be let on suite with private table and attendance; a nice quiet home. For particulars address HOME, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD to let; all improvements; pleasantly located; near the depot. Call at or address No. 379 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-HOUSE TO rent at Oyster Bay. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Lake Mahopac and depot there, on Peekskill turnpike, the Summer residence (two and a half story double house, unfurnished,) of the late JOHN Valentine; also, fifty-eight acres choice land; two barns and carriage-house; rent $200. Photograph at LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit, and ample space for lawn and garden. Also, for sale, in the same neighborhood, a genteel house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, within one minute of the depot, a nice house with all improvements; stable, carriage-house and tenenery, four acres of fine land, fruit-pond, fruit-trees, &c. For particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, LONG Island, next 4th-av. horse-cars, and within forty minutes of New-York, for $45 per day Modern, new and neat, Anglo-Italian villa, with stabling, coach-house and garden on elevated ground; rent low. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 125 Church-st., New-York.

A—NEAR 37TH-AV., ON 47TH-ST.—FOUR-story new modern medium-sized desirable dwelling to let low; also, 18-foot lots and small houses on or adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND stable to lease exceedingly low; house has all improvements; frescoed, fruit, &c.; six full lots; 94th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., near Broadway. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let containing City maps, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, an elegant brown-stone house, four stories, on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; possession.
J. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A PLEASANTLY located house in the Ninth Ward, to a family of adults; rent, $40 per month, including gas; references exchanged. Address H. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, THE SECOND floor, with or without part of the third, to a small family; stoney private house; good neighborhood. Inquire, from 12 to 2, No. 220 West 40th-st.

NORWOOD—S. R. R. OF N. J.—TO LET—A very desirable cottage; seven rooms; water in kitchen; good garden; 3 three minutes from depot.
E. D. CARPENTER, No. 61 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE HOUSE NO. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway; would let for business purposes. Apply to the owner on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 76 West 26th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; rent only $1,200. Apply to LORILLARD, Broadway, corner 22d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.

Store No. 48 Broadway, near Bowling-green.
Store No. 6 Gold-st., corner of Fulton-st.
Stores No. 52 Pearl, through to Hedge-st.
House No. 5 Varick-place, near Bleecker-st.
Store No. 260 6th-av., near 22d-st.
House No. 20 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st.
Stores and lofts Nos. 42 and 44 Cortlandt-st.
Offices and Store Nos. 207 and 209 Broadway.
House No. 140 Bleecker-st.
Piers No. 24 and 25 North River, foot of Desbrosses-st.
Office and Store Nos. 217 and 219 Broadway.
House No. 22 Amity-place Thompson-st., corner of Bleecker and Amity-sts.
Stores and lofts Nos. 42 and 44 Cortlandt-st.
Offices and Store Nos. 207 and 209 Broadway.
House No. 140 Bleecker-st.
Piers No. 24 and 25 North River, foot of Desbrosses-st.
House No. 121 West 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
House No. 112 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

Apply at No. 106 Fulton-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A PRETTY COTTAGE, TWO AND a half stories, adjoining the railroad depot, at West End, Jersey City, at Marion Station, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and only twenty minutes from the foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; trains passing nearly every half hour, day and night; hot and cold water through the house; seven bedrooms, bath-room and closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen with range and heavy furnace; an four lots of ground, with lawn and covered ground; will be rented to a select tenant for $700. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE YEAR OR A TERM of years, a country-seat at Madison, N. J., within ten minutes walk of the depot; about twelve acres of land, a good garden and orchard, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; convenient house, with twelve rooms, pleasantly situated; large lawn in front; fan-house filled; carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IMMEDIATELY, adjoining steam-boat landing, boats run almost every hour to Peck-slip in twenty-five minutes, combining at 11th-st.—A commodious cottage, with about 2½ acres of land; fine, healthy and retired situation; terms low. Inquire of Dutton & Sheffield-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 79th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

Parties having houses or stores to rent would do well to leave a description of the same at our office, (which is the most central in the City,) as we have a large demand.

TO RENT—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN Kingston, close to Wilkesbarre, Penn., the desirable premises known as the Stone House property; admirably located, just improved, and nicely adapted for a residence. Steamboating and business property; street-cars run near; immediate possession can be had. Apply to H. B. PAYNE, Wilkesbarre, Penn., or to J. D. COOPER, Kingston, Penn.

TO RENT—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN Kingston, close to Wilkesbarre, Penn., the desirable premises known as the Stone House property; admirably located, just improved, and nicely adapted for a residence. Steamboating and business property; street-cars run near; immediate possession can be had. Apply to H. B. PAYNE, Wilkesbarre, Penn., or to J. D. COOPER, Kingston, Penn.

TO LET.—NO. 34 EAST 10TH-ST., FOUR-story high-stoop house, finished in hard wood; all the modern improvements; 22x60x100. First-class in every respect.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NO. 314 EAST 9th-st., four stories and a half high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements; owner would make arrangements to remain as boarder if desired.
GRISWOLD

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CHINA.....Wednesday, April 24, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, April 3, '72
CUBA.....Wednesday, May 1, '72
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, May 15, '72
JAVA.....Wednesday, May 15, '72
CALABRIA.....Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Saturday, April 27, '72
EGYPT.....Saturday, May 4, '72
ASSYRIA.....Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, May 18, '72
and every succeeding WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, Gold; $10, and, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for sale at our agencies here.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Cunard Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked to and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, and America as safely, speedily and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 11, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18, COLUMBIA, Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25, BELGRADA, Saturday, May 4.
Saturday, June 1, INDIA, Saturday, May 11.
And thereafter steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as noted.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry:
First cabin, $75 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Steerage, $30; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Certificates at low rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burthen, 2,500-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....April 27, 2 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....18, 2 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Unsurpassed accommodations for all classes, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 9 Bowling-green.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, Nos. 29 and 37 Broadway.
J. W. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRIS.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....BOUCAU.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...DUMONT.....Saturday, May 18.
PEREIRE.....DARAN.....Saturday, June 1.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75 | Second cabin.....$50
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These vessels do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe will find taking passage by this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power Screw Steamer Steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 24, at 3½ P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....May 1, at 1 P.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARY.....May 8, at 8 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 15, at 3 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 22, at 10 A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....May 29, at 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30. Office No. 29 Broadway, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, PACIFIC PORTS OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 12th and 26th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 26.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. Grant, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. Andrew Mertz, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 27.
Steamer CELTIC will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
J. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
ARAGUAYA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMAS ADAMS.....May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....June 22
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Rio, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, (only.) And nothing. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (Via Nassau.) April 13.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. F. S. CURTIS, (Via Nassau.) May 7.
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIBLOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE MORNING AND EVENING LINE
BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND NORTH.
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL GEORGIA RAILWAY LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIP
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
SAM. JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWNDES, Capt. ——, TUESDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Saving to shippers $5 per bale.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE TOWER, Agent A. & G. R. R.
Offices, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.
Leaving the Pier 17 E. River, at 4 P. M., direct to Havana:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Tuesday, April 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday.....April 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Tuesday, May 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday.....May 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Steamship Mail Steamer "Isabel," Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., precisely, THURSDAY, April 18, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—United States Passports procured for travellers, issued by J. B. MOND'HI, Passport Agent, No. 21 Doane-st., corner of Broome.

WANTED—A SCHOONER YACHT OF FROM fifty to sixty tons, must be sound and well-found in all respects. Address, stating lowest cash price, to Box No. 4,850 Post-office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY.
The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every evening (except Saturday), at 5 o'clock. Arrives at 11 am. in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steamer foot of Broadway at Albany at 5 o'clock P. M. Passengers have the opportunity of connecting leaving from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 663 Broadway, and at No. 1 Astor House, and at the office of the Company, No. 3 Vesey-st., New-York, for all points in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, or any intermediate landings.
Freight received until the hour of the departure.
STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings,
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Thursday, 18th.....2½ P. M. | Friday, 19th.....9 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.....10½ A. M. | Monday, 15th.....9 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th.....12½ P. M. | Wednesday, 17th.....11 A. M.
Thursday, 18th.....2 P. M. | Friday, 19th.....1 P. M.
Saturday, 20th.....3 P. M. | Monday, 22d.....2 P. M.
Monday, 22d.....3 P. M. | Tuesday, 23d.....3 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE. LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 40 cents; half state-room, 25 cents. Steamers UNION, DELAWARE and CATSKILL connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight as reduced rates.
C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT.—CITIZENS' STEAMBOAT Company of Troy, Steamers JUNIATA and TONAWANDA, daily, (Saturday excepted), will leave Pier 43, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers transferred and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR SOUTHOLD, LANDING AT OOZENS', New-Town, Miller's, Pembroke's and Greenport.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3.30 P. M. and foot of 23d-st. at 3.45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½ and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 89 1-2 AND INTEREST.
From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this company.
We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 24 NASSAU-ST.

Over 10 Per Cent.
NET EARNINGS.
ALL TAXES PAID.
Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 13 Pine-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

COMMON FUND SCRIP
BOUGHT and SOLD by all Bankers, Brokers, and Money-Dealers in the United States and Canada. Circulars may be had at the Offices of Lenfest, Hall & Clements-slip, Penn. No. 10 Pine Continue; Nat. York, No. 20 Wall-st.
RICHARD HENRY MILLS, Secretary.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Correspondents in this City,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 6, 1872.
Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, residing in New-York and vicinity, can have their dividends forwarded to them, if again, by giving notice to the Treasurer to this city.
Those entitled to statements of new stock can obtain any information they may desire by addressing
THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
No. 123 South 4th-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
No. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.
ON AND AFTER THE 20TH INST. Coupons of Bonds will be presented for payment at this office. Bonds of the Second Mortgage Bonds in exchange for Second Mortgage Bonds in exchange for Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s certificates of similar bonds of the said Company, deposited with them under the official scheme of reorganization dated May 15, 1870. JAMES H. HODGKINS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.
Issues all forms of first mortgage bonds on all kinds of property in
THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 50 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.
Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 230 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:
MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN J. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, Hon. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, D. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN R. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASE-MENT, J. A. J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.
THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent of the road IS STRAIGHT.
THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.
The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.
We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE
National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, ——— $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY
Second Mortgage Convertible 7 Per Cent. Currency Bonds.
INTEREST WARRANTS PAYABLE OCTOBER AND APRIL.
PRINCIPAL 1886.
We offer for sale $100,000 of the above bonds in block. By act of reorganization of the Company, these bonds are convertible into the First Preferred Shares of the Company, which amount to only 17,000 shares, and into the Consolidated Bonds (recently negotiated at Amsterdam) of six millions of dollars, which cover the entire line of 230 miles of completed road, together with all the rolling stock and real property, to the value of more than ten millions of dollars. The road crosses the entire State of Illinois and connects with the mammoth iron bridges spanning the Mississippi at Keokuk and Burlington. The income of the road for the year will net millions to pay interest on all the bonded indebtedness and dividend on the preferred shares.
For terms apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and William sts.

MIDLANDBONDS
New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R.R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class for the term of three years, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-rooms of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 M. Polls opened from 11 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—ST. LOUIS, April 15, 1872.—Notice is hereby given to holders of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing date of January and July, 1852, and July, 1853, and January and July, 1854, each of the denomination of one thousand dollars, of the appointment of Jos. B. Batchelor, Esq., Commissioner in the above case by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, to take an account of the coupons of the above-mentioned bonds, being the bonds mentioned in bill of said complaint.
All holders of said bonds are requested to send the number thereof, and the amount due thereon, to one of the undersigned, in order that the same may be presented to said Commissioner.
WALTER S. BUDD,
No. 820 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
No. 214 W. Washington-square, Philadelphia.
Solicitors for Plaintiffs.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 25, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. for the sale to the trustees of twenty-five ($25) bonds of the May and November issue.
Proposals should be directed to R. G. HOLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and will be presented on or before 12 o'clock M., on the 1st prox.
R. G. HOLSTON,
President, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of ten per cent. for the year ending March 31, 1872, will be paid to the holders of certificates of profits of the issue of 1866, on and after Tuesday, April 16, 1872. The certificates must be presented at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., for payment.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $30,000 PER MILE.
This road bisects the interior and most fertile and populous counties of Pennsylvania into the central portion of that State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge, traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural districts, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 141 Broadway,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
Corner 25th-st. and 3d-Av.

N. Y. Midland R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and Or. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
6½ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
6S AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.
BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.
WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Late Pres't St. L. & S. E. Ry.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 79 William-st., New-York.
No. 206 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
Report upon RAILWAYS and sell Securities. Build, Manage and Equip
Clients' securities constantly on hand.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Insurance Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 27 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER J. ROCH, Secretary.

ICE CREAM.

DURRINGTON & REIGH.
Ice-cream made from pure cream only; superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment; families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, Nos. 656 6th-av. and 1,254 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE NEW-YORK REPOSITORY,
Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Grand-st., corner Allen-st.
SPRING SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
Commencing on Monday, April 15, and continuing every day and evening during the week.
Fast horses, all kinds; gents' and ladies' horses; business horses, family horses, 16 hands, coupe and sleigh horses; fine matched pairs, and horses to suit any one. Fifty horses, more or less, to be sold each week. Carriages, all kinds, from the finest Brewster coupe to the cheapest second-hand wagon. Harness, saddles, &c., &c. Horses on commission every week. Horses kept by the day, week or month. Sale every day, rain or shine, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Private sales at all hours.
A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE on Saturday next, would like to dispose of immediately his complete carriages, landau, boss, harness, robes, blankets, livery, &c., all now kept No. 19 East 38th-st. Can be seen at private stable, No. 46 East 38th-st.

WAGNER, THE NOTED HORSE-TAMER, will expose this invaluable system of treatment and a new horse daily, at No. 119 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Admission free. Wagner will positively close at 12 M. EVERY EVENING.

A ONE COUPE, VERY LIGHT, ONE spark phaeton, and one pony phaeton; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all nearly new. Can be seen at 49 East 27th-st. Apply to M. GUILLET, No. 111 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

BARGAIN.—A GOOD OUTER ROCKAWAY, carriage, four-wheel concord, both with platform springs, and one excellent two-seated cart. Very low as I reside in Bloomingdale road. Inquire of Mr. GRAW, corner of E. B. Gardner, 24 Pine-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, NO white, six years old, sixteen hands high; a very stylish, beautiful animal, without a blemish; quick actioned; owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable No. 16 West 44th-st.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND second hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. EAST SIDE, No. 1163 Eleventh-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES AT
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 102 West 42d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with all modern improvements, on second floor, front; private family; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 122 Times Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST-CLASS house, vicinity 5th-av. and 30th-st., offers choice of rooms, without board or with, private table, to gentlemen only; every convenience for accommodations. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Up-Town Times Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

GERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner 38th-st.—Delightful, sunny rooms; newly furnished, first-class table and attendance per week and upward; transient, $2 per day; lodgings, $1. One or two suites of family rooms just vacated.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, AMERICAN Plan, with the most approved elevators; the central residence on Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

TWO HANDSOME ROOMS MAY BE had, with board, for a desirable party at No. 30 West 126th-st.; the house is large and airy.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, NO. 215 West 31st-st., four nice rooms, with large range, robes, closets and drawers, water and gas; rent, $30.

NO. 4 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table or without board.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—FRONT ROOM and bedroom on third story, with first-class board.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES AND rooms, with board, from May 1. 55 West 33d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (with breakfast); situation east of Sher. and call above 59th-st. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, DELMONT, Box No. 178 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MONDAY EVE., GILMORE'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, at 8 o'clock, Mons. M. & Mme. SCHNECK respectfully announce their FINAL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
Previous to leaving this port on the Cunard steamer, on Saturday next, for a FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON, ON
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, at 8 o'clock,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Upon which occasion (being for the benefit of Mlle. Christina Nilsson) the popular artist will appear in the last act of the Bohemian Girl.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mme. Marie Marcy, Mme. Fursch-Madi and Campobello; Signori Brignoli, Pandolfini, Bagagiolo and Ciampi.
Reserved seats, $1 to $5; and Dress Circle, $2, according to location.
Doors open at half past 7. Commence at 8.
Gilmore's Band will play in the Garden, next corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.
Gilmore's Bands are used by the Company.

ACADEMY—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANIA-TION.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF.....Directors.
D. DE VIVO.....Musical Director.
FRIDAY, April 19, Ninth Representation of LUCREZIA BORGIA.
PAREPA-ROSA, PHILLIPS, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.—THURSDAY AT 8 o'clock.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, April 18,
for the benefit of the young prima donna,
BERTHA MONIE,
BERTHA MONIE,
assisted by many artists of the highest reputation, including Franklin THIELEMANN, ROSENTHAL, the celebrated Scores; Signorina JOSEPHINE FLOMENO, the renowned Chilian Violinist; Miss LUCKSTONE, Carl WOLFSOHN, Carl BERGMANN, Mr. J. HILL, Signor Tamaro, Mr. S. THOMAS, the celebrated Baritone, Herr F. WEDEMEYER, the eminent Violoncellist.
The Philharmonic Quartette—Carlsmith, Hoffmann, Krueger; Full Grand Concert Orchestra—Conductor, Carl Bergmann; Accompanists and Vocal Conductors, Miss Luckstone and Signor Tamaro.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Family circle, $5. Tickets at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, Gordon & Mercein's, Hall & Sons', W. A. Pond's, and all the principal Broadway music-stores, the general Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING.
SELOUS'
TWO GRAND PICTURES OF JERUSALEM.
No. 161 8th-av., corner 21st-st.

GRAND FAIR,
in aid of the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital. Open daily from 10½ A. M. till 10½ P. M., at Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Admission, 25c.; except Wednesday and Saturday evenings, which are gala nights, and admission 50c. Children under 12 and nurses admitted from 10½ A. M. till 5 P. M. for 15c. Beautiful music, lovely flowers, magnificent refreshment parlors, Turkish bazaar, Spiers' and Pond's restaurants, and an elegant and extensive assortment fancy and useful articles for sale at reasonable prices.

LINA EDWIDS THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING and every evening during the week, and Saturday matinee, by special request, LITTLE DON GIOVANNI. Christian sisters and Hernandez Family. MONDAY next, POWER OF LOVE, by Lina Edwids. New York favorite song and dance artist, Mr. JOHN HOGAN, will appear.

JOHN B. GOUGH!
NEW LECTURE—"WILL IT PAY?"
COOPER UNION,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at POND'S, Upper Music-store, No. 25 Union-square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL FRIDAY, April 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE FAIR HELD AT THE ARMORY of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway, corner of 66th-st., in aid of the New-York Infirmary, will be closed April 20. The Art Gallery, consisting of paintings, bronzes, clocks, Arion pianos, &c., will not be distributed until all the tickets are sold. They can be procured at the armory, Pond's music-store, No. 25 Union-square, also from the ladies.

CHICKERING HALL.—FOUR MATInées by ALFREDO BARILI, the young pianist, April 20 and 27, May 4 and 11, at 2 o'clock. Subscription and tickets for sale at the hall and music-stores.

MARBLE MAN

THE RIGHT PARTY.

Continued from Seventh Page.

will be asked to pension the rebel soldiers, and their widows and orphans. Of course, Messrs. A. & Co. thought at first, that no attempt would be made to destroy the Republican Party; of course we would not stand massacre by JEFF. DAVIS! That seemed just as unthinkable then, and more so, than it does now to pension the rebel soldiers, their widows and orphans. They would say that would be an act of ingratitude; and so it would. I cannot think of anything that would contribute so much to make the rebel soldier satisfied with his fate, as to give him a pension. They will say "Let bygones be bygones; the war is over; don't keep up the old issues, but put all on an equality." If the Democratic Party comes into power, its supporters will see in the South, as it always has been; and do you believe they will tax themselves a dollar to pay pensions to Northern soldiers and their widows and orphans, while their own are left unprovided for? The man who believes that must be little better than an idiot. I tell you they are in that position; and it is human nature; and they will say we will never grant a dollar unless you will place those who drag out a miserable crippled existence in our midst, on an equal basis. The pensions must be stopped altogether, or you must put all upon an equality. That is the first step that will be taken; and another one will shortly follow. If the Democratic Party come into power they cannot refuse it. They will say, "Let bygones be bygones; let us make everything right and equal; let us pay the debts on both sides, and then we will have an era of good feeling and universal fraternity." I am drawing no fancy sketch. These things are certainly at your threshold. They are dependent on the return to power. Remember that that party is committed against every measure that was necessary to put down the rebellion. They are committed against your whole financial system. They are committed against the national bank system from first to last. They are committed against your currency in its present form. They are in favor of State sovereignty.

STATE RIGHTS.

I am in favor of State rights, but of State sovereignty never. [Applause.] That doctrine has been the evil genius of the country; it has been the bane of the nation; it is the devil in our political system. It brought upon us the rebellion with all its woes, and it is today professed by the Democratic Party, North and South, as much as it ever was. Read the speeches made from public stands, and last Friday night, and you breathe the very spirit and essence of State sovereignty. And that doctrine will return and plague us upon a future occasion upon matters which we cannot now see, but which may arise in the history of the nation. I am for State rights. I believe that States have rights guaranteed and secured by the Constitution of the United States—rights as sacred and unapproachable as those which belong to the Government of the United States. State sovereignty is not necessarily State rights. We can have State rights guaranteed by the highest sanction known to law, and I will say to you as Gen. DIX said, "Whenever a man tries to hand down the banner of nullity" and to hoist that of State sovereignty above him politically on the spot." [Applause.] The doctrine of State sovereignty will lead to the destruction of your national banking system, if that party ever gets into power. It is committed to it every where, and then, though not directly, the restoration of this old banking system which robbed and plundered the nation for so many years. In regard to your currency, in the State of Indiana, and throughout the North-west, they are committed to the doctrine that enough of greenbacks should be issued to pay the national debt, and compel our bondholders to take them in defiance of the debt. The Democratic Convention and Legislature have resolved that in the State of Indiana and in other North-western States they are committed to that doctrine. Now the Democracy of the Eastern States have no fixed opinion on the subject, and the Democratic Party has no financial policy except to say that any white or colored citizen is bound to respect. [Applause.] And now, my friends, in regard to the reconstruction of the amendments, a few words. The Democratic Party is committed to the doctrine of reconstruction of the laws, and the State Governments built upon them are unconstitutional and void. Four years ago they raised a question directly upon that issue, and they were beaten. They declared it four years ago, they declared it two years ago in my State, and nothing has occurred to change their opinion. Men may change their resolutions, but they cannot change their convictions. If the Democratic Party believed two years ago that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were bad, nothing on God's earth has occurred to change their convictions. If they believed four years ago that the acts of the United States Government were unconstitutional they believe it to-night, and if you place them in power they will run over the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Rely upon that. They won't undertake to repeal these amendments. It is not necessary according to their own theory. Now when you consider these questions you ask yourself are you to restore that party to power. [No, no.] I tell you if you do it, no matter under what pretence, you will undo in a great part the work accomplished in suppressing the rebellion. Now, these gentlemen talk a great deal about the corruption of the Southern States, but they had nothing to say in reference to the Ku-klux of the South. The Missouri Convention of 1865 declared that the Ku-klux bill passed by Congress was void. The Ku-klux desired to be let alone in his dreadful work, and wanted the Government to proclaim a neutrality between himself and the colored men of the South. I heard a statement made by Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, President of one of the subcommittees of examination, in writing to Senator SCOTT, he said that in Jackson County, Florida, within five years, there had been 155 murders, besides innumerable whippings and crimes of various descriptions. The President suspended the habeas corpus to protect life, liberty and property. [Applause.] If the Government does not suppress crime, and has not the power to do it, it should not be maintained. When THEODORE, of Abyssinia, arrested the Englishmen in his dominion, an expedition was sent out for their redemption. This was the brightest thing in English history. [Applause.] When English subjects were traveling in Greece, they were insulted and England threatened vengeance.

The speaker here referred briefly to a few cases wherein other nations had shown their respect for the subject, and ended by giving an example of the arrest of MARTIN KOSTA in Europe, and his claiming the protection of the United States, which latter Government was threatened, in case he was not given up. He also referred to the war of the Corea as to illustration of the United States' pluck. He believed in the national doctrine, that it was well to hold to; the great national doctrine at home and abroad wherever it confronted. He was sorry to find that some men had gone to the other side whom he had admired for their ability and patriotism. He didn't believe those parties could endanger the success of the Republican Party. That party is God's great instrument for preserving this nation, [applause,] and it is not now to be destroyed by the treachery of its disciples. [Applause.] No; those will fail, as others have failed before them. But suppose they nominate candidates on Cincinnati and the Democratic Party takes them up. They will be just as thoroughly Democratic as if they had been so for all time. Any one who undertakes himself to take a Democratic position, will be a Democrat. Every Democratic vote, will be a Democratic vote. President, as much as FRANK BLAIR or HORATIO SEYMOUR. I would just as soon have BLAIR or SEYMOUR, or HENDRICKS, or THURMAN elected on a straight Democratic ticket, as to have DAVIS, ADAMS, or THURMAN elected on a nominal Republican ticket. Then when they surrounded by Democrats, will have Democrats in their Cabinet, Democrats in their Departments, Democrats for their commissioners of all clear accounts, political and social, will be Democrats, and it is not so human nature to suppose that they themselves will be anything but Democrats, and the Democratic party would not, under any circumstances, vote for candidates nominated at Cincinnati, if those candidates had any real odor of Republicanism about them. If they take them, it is because they understand full well that they are Republicans only in name, but acting in principle in fact; so that Democrats have accomplished nothing but to put the Democratic Party in power, nothing whatever. Those men who go to the Cincinnati Convention will not control the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party will be but slightly influenced by them; and if they do not in the Democratic platform repudiate all the speeches that were made at the meeting last Friday night, and read them and get from them the new observations about the Republican Party, it is there anything in them to distinguish them from those made by Democrats in the Senate or House of Representatives? And take the votes of those Senators for the last sixteen months, and I ask you if they are not to be universally regarded as all party questions more Democratic than FRANK BLAIR and THURMAN and STOCKTON, of New-Jersey?

Now, my friends, I want to say a few words in regard to Gen. GRANT. I want to say that I am for the nominee of the Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia; I don't care who he is, whether it is Gen. GRANT or not. I know they will nominate no one but a Republican, and I promise myself in advance to support him, and I think every good Republican ought to do the same. I repeat, it is said that every road out of the Republican Party leads into the Democratic Party, and this is strictly true. There were but two armies during the war, and there can be but two parties until all the issues growing out of the war have been settled. There is no room in this country for a third party. If there is a third party it will simply be an adjunct to the Democratic Party. The man nominated at Cincinnati will be simply a Democratic nominee. There are not half a dozen prominent Democrats in the United States that have committed themselves to that scheme publicly. In fact, I don't know of three Democratic newspapers like the New-York *World* that will say "we will take the Cincinnati candidates if they are right, and if the platform is right." They encourage these men to go on and make a nomination at Cincinnati. They want to see two Republican tickets in the field, see us engaged in the contest, and then they will nominate a regular Democratic ticket, and try to upset the game of the Republicans, and make their own candidate. I don't care who will be nominated at Cincinnati, how good they may be, how good they might have been; they are prominent hereafter in as much as the Democratic Party first took them up in their hands. They are simply holding out this idea, encouraging them, privately giving them additional aid by political promises, and after they get them to take what they regard as a fatal step in placing the ticket in that position, then they will come forward and try the same game that was played in 1868, and the same game was played in 1864. They think they can beat two Republican tickets easier than they can beat one, and so they could. Under no circumstances do I believe they could elect a Democratic ticket. Parties are a necessity in this country. You cannot carry on your Government without parties; you carry it on by the voice of the people; you have to carry out particular principles; you must act in concert, and that concert makes the party; that concert is organization, and constitutes what we call the party organization. It is a necessity, therefore; the Republican Party is a necessity to republican principles. You may just as well war upon republican principles as war upon the Republican Party. There is no difference between the two. Principles without a party are like faith without good works, they are dead, and when you have broken down the Republican Party you have stricken down republican principles and policies. Stand by the Republican Party. Now, I am for the renomination of GRANT. [Applause.] I believe he is entitled to it. I believe the great majority of this nation are for him. [A voice, "that's so."] But until he is nominated, it is a fair and open question for discussion. Any Republican has a right to bring forward the name of a candidate, to propose him for nomination. That is an open question until the nomination is made, and then it is not an open question. That man who loves his principles more than he does the President, will stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention whoever he may be. [Applause.] My friends, great interests are at stake—great measures of policy are to be conserved; the fruits of the war have to be preserved; the rights of the colored man have to be protected. Why, this new movement is a conspiracy against the colored man—is it not so understood? The Liberal Republicans in the Senate to the last man, refused to vote for the amendment giving civil rights to the colored men of this nation. They will continue to vote against them. They will not vote for any measure which is distasteful to the Democratic Party. They want universal amnesty because the Democratic Party want it. They are opposed to civil rights because the Democratic Party is opposed to civil rights. They are opposed to national existence; and therefore, my friends, in conclusion, I exhort you to stand fast by your principles; stand fast by your country and your Constitution—not today only, but to-morrow and forever; and the best and only way to do it is to stand fast by the Republican Party in the approaching contest. [Tremendous cheering.]

SPEECH OF JAMES H. RAINEY.

The colored member of Congress from South Carolina, Mr. RAINEY, was then introduced. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. When silence was restored he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am here to-night for the purpose of mingling my humble words with those that might be set forth by the most experienced public talent of our country for the furtherance of the great cause in which myself and my constituency have a deep and abiding interest. If I had the ability to make myself heard from one end of this country to the other, I would endeavor to electrify the hearts of the American people through the length and breadth of the land, and make them live once more upon the great issues involved. I am fearful that we are growing somewhat indifferent. I am fearful that we have allowed the spirit of restive discontent to intrude itself upon us. And while this spirit is making itself felt; while it is moving in every avenue of public life, you are losing sight of the great fundamental principle that is at stake, and that is the maintaining of the party which has done so much for the good of our great country. [Applause.] I want to say I am here to-night, the humble representative of a large constituency extending through the entire country. I feel an interest in my race wherever they are scattered, whether in New-York or South Carolina. I am here to say that the negro population of this country is alive to the movements of the Democrats and the so-called Republicans. We have passed through the fiery ordeal of slavery. We have been through the trouble connected with the rebellion; we have had the wool drawn over our eyes long enough. [Applause.] We are now near the time when we have to look things in the face, to judge them as they are, and to come to our own conclusions in the premises. We held a Convention, and the Convention is now in session in New-Orleans, to consider the issues and questions connected with our people and our race. I want you to understand, fellow-citizens, we are concocting no schemes that will be detrimental to the commercial, mercantile or other interests of New-York. We feel an interest in this entire country. We have no sectional idea about it, but we feel that it is our duty to do what is right, and we believe that right will eventually redound to the good of the country. [Applause.] What have we done? We passed a resolution the other day, setting the seal of condemnation upon the Cincinnati Convention. The degrees of the Southern States know full well the benefits they have derived from the Republican Party. [Applause.] We understand where our best friends are to be found. We understand from what hands we have received the greatest benefits. Those statutes, those municipal enactments have been placed upon the statute-book of our country, by the colored people in the Southern States, when they have a majority, have been rather oppressive; that they have been arbitrary and dictatorial, and that they have been altogether against the interests of the white men. I want to say to you that such is not the case. We have endeavored ourselves, as best we can, in behalf of the whole people. [Applause.] We have no disfranchising clause in our Constitution. We have been always in favor of amnesty. How are we in favor of amnesty? Just on the basis that Mr. SUMNER has laid down; and as the basis that Senator MORTON and Senator WILSON are in favor of. We have got our civil rights, that is all we want.

Mr. RAINEY concluded with a telling oration on the bearing of the colored people on the pending issues of the day, their determination to stand by the friendly actors of the entire party, &c., and received much applause.

The Sunday Meetings.

The gentlemen who had the charge of the Grant demonstration plainly counted the strength of the public heart when they erected a platform outside the Dorset Institute. For there were actually not less than 5,000 people in the square, composed of the most respectable and intelligent members of the community, who came to testify their admiration of the noble and abiding qualities of Gen. GRANT, and their confidence in him as President. No doubt out of this vast number there was a good share attracted by the decorations, the lights and the fire-works, which made a grand display. The platform was erected half way between the Bible House and the Institute, and was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. A row of Chinese lanterns suspended on a wire ran across the same distance, and another stretched in front of the portico, which was crowded with spectators. There was a solemn light in front of the Bible House, another on Fourth-avenue, at the corner of Astor-place, and another on Third-avenue, in front of RAFFERTY'S saloon. In front of the platform, from the debris of which there was a constant discharge of rockets, serpents, Roman-candles, &c., with illuminations of red, purple and green fire, which displayed on the façade of the Bible House enormous silhouettes of the people on the opposite portico. There were crowds of ladies on the side walks and promenading about the square, and the usual complement of street Arabs, fighting for the rocket-sticks as they descended to earth in prophetic illustration of the Cincinnati Conventionists. As about ten minutes past the hour the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Twentieth Assembly District advanced, to the number of 150, with their club banner flying in the van, and several banners of the Stars and Stripes along the line. They were preceded by twelve drummers and a body of skirmishers discharging squibs and Roman candles. They came down Astor-place and took up their quarters on the left. The banner being taken up on the platform, where the people greeted them with enthusiastic cheering. Almost immediately afterward the speakers came upon the stand, and were most warmly greeted.

About 8½ o'clock the speakers assembled in the large platform, accompanied by the Sixteenth Assembly District Glee Club, and followed shortly after by the band that had been discouraging its music previously on the corridor of the Institute building. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Twentieth Assembly District occupied a position directly in front of the stand. Mr. M. P. MYERS moved that Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON be appointed to preside, which was vociferously approved, and Gen. JACKSON was introduced and installed as Chairman. The speaking opened by the Chairman congratulating his fellow-citizens present on the signal success of the demonstration, and promising to address them at length on the issues before them at a later stage of the meeting.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who made a few remarks strongly in favor of the present Administration. Col. A. W. TENNEY also spoke to the same strain.

ADDRESS OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. JACKSON next addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A week ago I had no idea that we should be called upon to put the armor on so soon, but we live in a stormy age, and know not what a day will bring forth. Now, in a week ago another meeting was held here, and that has precipitated us into the contest at once. We must concentrate all our energies, either great or small, for the purpose of rescuing this City and country, and for carrying on the great work of reform. But the campaign has been opened by some parties who are deserting the Republican ranks, and going over to the enemy. Last Fall we arose and threw off the yoke, and now, more than ever, we feel the need of reform; but for one, I wish to enter on this work of reform under a government of Republicans, and to no man on earth do we who have professed to be Republicans desert as and go over to the enemy's camp; even honest Democrats scarcely like to receive the deserters. When the time comes, you will see many an honest Democrat depositing his vote for Gen. GRANT. More Democrats will vote for Gen. GRANT than Republicans for any other candidate. But we are not here to dictate nominations or to inforce them; but we are here to review Gen. GRANT's Administration, and set aside the charges of some who wish to poison the minds of the people against a Republican Government. There are men who will vote the Democratic ticket, others will vote for Gen. GRANT, while others have not decided which way to take. They are like a jury, and are not satisfied with evidence offered; they want to hear the counsel sum up and the Judge's charge; after hearing this they will then bring in the righteous and true verdict. There are thousands of honest Democrats and Republicans in this City in such a position—now, is there any other man than Gen. GRANT of whom you can say, nominate him? Can you say of Gen. GRANT in the war? [Cheers.] Every country in Europe is now watching us—watching to see if we continue in our late honest course. They see that we have errors, but they also see that President GRANT is always willing to correct all that lie within his power. When the President thought that it would be for our interests to have a naval station on the south coast, he introduced the subject to Congress and the Senate; but they thought it was not expedient to have it so, and the President withdrew the scheme without a murmur. Again, he appointed a commission to examine into the alleged corrupt abuses in public offices, and before Congress acts upon their reports, Gen. GRANT comes with his recommendation for Civil service Reform. I could fill volumes in repeating his glorious deeds, but I need only say that if you select him, you will have an honest man for President. Gentlemen, I will close with a practical allusion. Did you ever see a ship in a storm? On board there are many lives and a valuable cargo; she has made many a long and successful voyage before—would you throw overboard her valuable captain and leave the parties to take care of themselves? No; you are not of that class of men; you say the ship is old; she has made many a successful voyage, and we will stand by her to the end. You set the watch, examine the chart, trust in Providence, and do all you can to reach a safe harbor; but to desert the ship while there is a ray of hope—never! But those parties who propose to desert the Republican party because it is not the case, throw away all means to save the ship. Can you tell me where they will land? And who will they nominate when the Republicans have yielded to the Democratic Party? Lastly, fellow-citizens, let us be dispassionate and charitable; let us enlist time and reason on our side, and let us wait hence before we go to the polls. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, apologizing for detaining the audience at so late an hour, said he was there to speak not as a politician but as a business man, and in his view the interests of this country demanded the re-election of Gen. GRANT as President. He did not know that Gen. GRANT had done any harm by his appointments to office, but he did know that he had been a faithful and upright officer, and has fulfilled all his promises. The speaker would be perfectly willing to acquiesce in the one term principle, in such a case as JOHNSON, but not in the case of Gen. GRANT. No, continued Mr. BAILEY, you cannot do better than to elect him President. He was a great deal more than a great General. Gentlemen, the Democratic Party, even in their death struggle, show their ingenuity and when they find no other way of resurrection, they build a wooden horse, fill it with deserting Republicans, and thus endeavor to obtain admittance into the City of Troy. I know there have been defects in the Republican Party, but these defects have been removed and made right. The Democratic Party absorbs people who fail away either from disappointment or soreness; but as fast as the old ones disappear the young ones take their place. In conclusion, I will state that while we have such a President as ULYSSES S. GRANT, and a Secretary of the Treasury such as GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, our country will stand firm, and there is no danger of being defeated. [Cheers.]

Gen. JACKSON then announced the meeting adjourned, the band struck up the air of "Red, White and Blue," and the crowd dispersed to its lively strains.

ENGLAND.

Defeat of the Government in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 17.—A vote in the House of Commons, yesterday, on a resolution introduced by Mr. HENRY CHARLES LOPES, member for Launceston, relative to local taxation, resulted in the defeat of the Government by 180 majority.

Plea Filed by the British Government in Their Counter Claim.

LONDON, April 17.—The counter case presented at Geneva on behalf of the British Government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed this evening. It concludes with a description of the position of neutrals under the views presented in the case of the American Government, which, it says, would render their situation one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers, and harassed by a crowd of new obligations which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy; while the lapse of even a subordinate officer would be visited with heavy national penalties; private commerce would be subjected to the vexatious control of search and pervasion; individuals would be tracked by spies and informers; the trade of belligerents would be fettered, and the hospitalities of a country guarded with impossible precautions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A Decision in Legislature Reached on the Charter.

The General Appropriation Bill Reported to the Senate.

Progress of the Bill to Extend Canal Contracts.

Proceedings in the Senate Lobby.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

The Conference Committee held their final meeting on the New-York Charter this morning and unanimously agreed to report it substantially as it passed the Assembly. Nobody is retained in office under it, and none of the departments are disturbed either in their organization or in the source of the appointing power. The amendment providing for a Chamberlain is retained, and meets with the views of the framers of the charter. The Committee will make their report as soon as practicable, and there is little doubt of the passage of the charter through both Houses. The members of the Committee of Seventy now here are in high glee, and are anxiously looking forward to the election which is to be held on the third Tuesday in May.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The work of the Assembly this morning may be summed in brief as follows:

The General Appropriation bill came down from the Senate with numerous changes from the form in which it passed the House, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD a Conference Committee was appointed, with a request for a similar committee on the part of the Senate. The House Committee consists of Messrs. Alvord, Magry, Fort, Kennedy and Jacobs.

Mr. PRINCE, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution, which was read for the information of the House:

Resolved, That this House conclude its legislative business as far as practicable on Friday, April 26, at 12 o'clock noon; that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the charges against certain Judges in New-York City be made a special order for that day and hour; that the House then enter upon "proceedings for impeachment," and that notice thereof be given to the honorable the Senate, and to the Controller of the State.

After the reading of the resolution, Mr. JACOBS objected to its introduction, and it was returned to Mr. PRINCE.

The resolution to furnish members one hundred copies and reporters twenty-five each of the State Manual, or "Red Book," was called up again and passed by a vote of 71 to 45.

The Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 60 to 50. The Central Under-ground, which is to occupy the same route, has already passed the Assembly, and the pneumatic scheme will doubtless fail to get the sixty-five votes necessary to its final passage.

VANDERBILT'S plan for sinking the track in Fourth-avenue came up again in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. JACOBS moved to report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion was carried by a vote of 55 to 27. After getting out of Committee of the Whole, Mr. JACOBS moved to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. WHITBECK moved an amendment that the bill be recommitted to the Railroad Committee with instructions to insert the amendments proposed by him when the bill was under discussion last week. Mr. SMITH and Mr. HAWKINS supported Mr. WHITBECK'S motion. Mr. CAMPBELL moved as an amendment to Mr. WHITBECK'S motion that the Committee be instructed to so amend the bill that the property south of Forth-second-street shall be taxed for the sinking of the Fourth-avenue track. Mr. JACOBS called the previous question on the amendments of WHITBECK and CAMPBELL, and also on his motion to order the bill to a third reading. The previous question was ordered, and the vote resulted as follows: On CAMPBELL'S amendment, yeas 26, nays 75; on WHITBECK'S amendment, yeas 49, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—Alvord, Bennett, Blair, Campbell, Crandall, Dunphy, Fields, Flamier, Fort, Geib, Gregory, Haight, Hart, Haughton, Hawkins, L. Hays, Healy, D. B. Hill, Houghton, Kennedy, Kilian, Kinne, Knapp, Knettles, Lincoln, Lippitt, Lott, Mackay, Moore, Mosher, Moulton, Murcock, Osmond, Preston, Prince, Rice, Sneparkson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Speaker, Springstead, Swain, Tobey, Twombly, A. C. Van Dusen, Wells, Whitbeck, Wymen.

NAYS—Alvorger, D. L. Babcock, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Bemus, J. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Burns, Burrell, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Conchman, Crandall, Dykeman, Fields, Foley, Ford, Fowler, Gorting, Green, C. Griffin, J. Griffin, Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Jacobs, Lewis, G. D. Lord, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Marcy, Morton, Moseley, Mosher, Oakley, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Sutter, Thompson, Tompkins, Tucker, A. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West, Whitbeck, Wiley, Woolsey, Yeomans—56.

NAYS—Alvord, Beckwith, Bennett, Blair, Burrell, Flammer, Fort, Geib, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hart, Haughton, Hawkins, L. Hayes, Hill, Houghton, Judd, Kennedy, Kilian, Kingsland, Knapp, Knettles, Lincoln, Lippitt, Lott, Mackay, Moore, Moulton, Murdock, Osmond, Pell, Preston, Prince, Rice, Richardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Soper, Speaker, Springstead, Swain, Tobey, Twombly, Wyman—47.

The result of the above votes indicate that neither VANDERBILT'S plan nor that of the people for sinking the Fourth-avenue track is likely to be successful, without a considerable accession of strength between now and the time the bill comes up for a final passage. Mr. WHITBECK, as well as those representing the East-side Association, the President of which, Mr. CRARY, together with Messrs. J. O. ALSTON and R. M. HEDDEN, are now here, represent that the people on the line of the avenue would prefer that nothing should be done rather than the Vanderbilt plan for sinking the track should be adopted. It is also said that VANDERBILT himself would prefer to let the street remain as it is, if he could be assured that public opinion would not force the adoption of Mr. WHITBECK'S plan by the next Legislature.

The bill appropriating $5,000 to the widow of Serge. WYATT, killed in the rally vote, has been signed by the Governor, and a copy given to Major J. T. KILBRETH, Judge-Advocate of the Third Brigade, who was chiefly instrumental in getting it through the Legislature. Controller GREEN is authorized to pay over the money to the widow immediately, and provide for it in the next Tax Levy.

THE SENATE.

The Vanderbilt Quick Transit bill was the special order in the Senate today, and its consideration has occupied almost the entire morning session, to the exclusion of other subjects. The bill has moved forward slowly and rapidly, and in a manner quite incomprehensible to the crowd of applicants for other and different schemes of quick transit who filled the galleries of the Senate and looked on in wondering admiration while the plan of the railroad king was pushed forward to a sure and speedy consummation. They, poor dears, have had no money to spend, and what few very limited substance, in dancing attendance before committees and lobbying Senators in favor of their pet schemes. They had been met at every step by objections and discouragements. Suddenly, at a late hour of the session, the giant appears on the scene, and the Senate hastens to his obsequious and excessive will with pleased alacrity.

The bill has undoubtedly been materially improved by the amendments adopted during today's proceedings in Committee. One of the most important of these is no doubt due to the criticisms of the TIMES. It reduces the size of the cut or opening which the Company is authorized to make in each of the public Parks, to the dimensions of 50 by 100 feet. This was done upon the motion of Senator ROBERTSON, the legislative father of the bill. Stations are also required by one of the amendments to be erected at half-mile intervals between the City Hall and Forty-second-street.

The fare is fixed at ten cents for all distances not exceeding four miles, and for each mile and fraction of a mile in addition two cents.

Senator WEISSMAN made an ineffectual effort to reduce the fare from ten cents to five. The proposition received very few votes.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend the first section providing for books of subscription to be opened within thirty days after the passage of the act; that two per cent. be paid in at the time and eight per cent. within thirty days thereafter. Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the amendment.

Mr. MURPHY also opposed, claiming that this was the first time responsible parties had proposed to build such a road; that Mr. VANDERBILT's name had connected to the act, and that the people were not ready to vote for it.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend the second section so as to require the directors to be stockholders. Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to insert section 4, so as to prohibit a connection at Fifty-ninth-street with any road on the Harlem. Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend so as to require the road to be completed to Fifty-ninth-street within six years, and within three years for the completion of the road to Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. SOMMERS moved to add to the amendment a provision requiring the rest of the road to be completed within four years. Lost, and Mr. ROBERTSON'S motion carried.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend so as to require the road to begin at the Bowling-green, instead of at the Battery. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend so as to require the branch road, above Fifty-ninth-street, to be completed in seven years, but a failure to do so shall not prejudice the rights of the Company to the finished part of the road. Agreed to.

Mr. WEISSMAN moved to amend so as to prohibit any open cuts in any streets or avenues. Carried.

Mr. D. P. WOOD moved to amend so as to make the construction of stations in parks subject to the approval of the Park Commissioners. Adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by a large majority. The exact vote we could not ascertain, the yeas and nays were not taken at any stage of the proceedings. There was no extended discussion, the new rule of the Senate having the effect of preventing speaking to amendments and doubtless being for the benefit of the bill. The result of the vote in the Senate favoring the measure was hailed with much enthusiasm by the numerous lobby and outsiders present. Of its prompt passage through the Senate there can be no doubt whatever.

Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT and a considerable corps of legislative agents in the Vanderbilt interest, are in the Senate lobby and were pleased spectators of the proceedings.

Breaking Business of the Senate and Assembly—The Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Senate had a three-hours' session this evening, the first hour being devoted to the third reading of bills. Among those passed were Senator PERRY'S bill creating a public Health Department for Kings County, and the bill relative to local improvements, printed in the TIMES on Sunday.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on sundry canal appropriation bills, which were discussed at great length.

The Assembly was engaged the whole evening in general orders, and a large number of local bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Conference Committee on the Charter will make their report to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

A Busy Day in the House—Changes of the Bills Considered and Passed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In less than an hour today the House began and finished the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the amount of which is $831,411 22. There are now but two appropriation bills which the House has not passed. These are the Fortification bill and the Sundry Civil bill, and the first will probably be passed in an hour to-morrow. The Sundry Civil bill is generally work for one or two weeks, but there is a general disposition to clear the decks for the Tariff bill, and the prospect for its consideration early next week is, therefore favorable. The tariff discussion will not begin on Tuesday, after all, as Mr. DAWES is on the point of leaving town, and will not be back on that day.

REMODELING OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Mr. DAWES, today, introduced a bill for the remodeling of the internal revenue system, and reducing the force to correspond with the reduction of taxes to the lowest limit. It abolishes the office of Collector and Assessor, and provides that the work shall be done by Revenue Supervisors and their deputies to be stationed in the neighborhood of the heaviest factories and distilleries. The bill substantially embodies the plan of Secretary BOUTWELL, and if it shall become a law, will do away with nearly 5,000 officials, who, however, looked upon as impracticable and premature.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE HOUSE.

The special order in the House today was Mr. WILLARD'S bill, reported from the Select Civil Service Committee, making a penal offense for a Congressman to recommend appointments to office unless requested by a Department to do so. Mr. WILLARD made an exhaustive and able speech reviewing the various plans for remodelling the service. The wide-reaching evils which follow the wake of the present system, and the disastrous results which are likely to follow sooner or later from a neglect to change. Mr. WILLARD was severe upon the members of the House who oppose reform, and sneeringly eulogized President GRANT for the stand he has taken. Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, followed, and showed that the President had done his whole duty in the matter of reform, and that any failure now would be laid not at his door but at the door of Congress. Mr. PERRY continued for some time in a speech which commanded close attention of the House, in which will provoke more vigorous debate to-morrow before the vote is taken.

Statement Concerning the Petroleum Monopoly—Action of Congress on the Indirect Claims Question.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the hearing before the Subcommittee on Commerce, today, in relation to the South Improvement Company, PETER H. WATSON, Ex-Assistant Secretary of War, produced copies of contemplated contracts between that Company and several of the railroad companies, by which the rates of freight, drawbacks and rebates were provided. Also, the draft of a contract between the South Improvement Company and the producers of oil. He testified also that the arrangements between the producers, the refiners and the railroads were made for the mutual protection and benefit of the parties. The plan was thought to be steady and remunerative; that before the plan was consummated, although he invited the producers to become parties to these arrangements, and although the producers of more than half of all the oil had expressed the opinion that the arrangement would be highly advantageous to them, yet, before those producers had actually entered into any contract, an intense excitement grew up, owing to false rumors and misunderstanding, and the producers treated the overtures of the Southern Improvement Company with scorn; therefore the whole plan had been given up, the contracts had been canceled, and everything left as it was.

PHILADELPHIA BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Public Buildings agreed, today, to report a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for a Post-office and Court buildings at Philadelphia.

WEST INDIES.

A Steamer with Supposed Cuban War Material Seized at Jamaica—Protest of the American Consul—The Cuban War—Porto Rico Elections.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 15, via HAVANA, April 17.—The steamer *Edgar Stuart*, with a cargo of war material, flying American colors, arrived here in distress today, and was seized by the Commodore commanding this port as a legal prize, the steamer not being provided with clearance papers. The American Consul protests against the seizure, and forwards the documents in the case to Washington today on the steamer *Sutphin* via Havana.

HAVANA, April 17.—The fortnightly report of the Staff department states that 118 insurgents and ten Spaniards have been killed during the past two weeks.

The *Diario* says that the ship-of-war *Tornado* has gone to sea to aid the naval forces, which have gone on an important mission.

The steamer *Missouri*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

Exchange on the United States, 60 days sight, 16½ discount; exchange on the United States, short sight currency, 6@8 premium.

ST. JOHN, P. R., April 15—via HAVANA, April 17.—Ex-Captain-Generals ECHAGUS and MESINA have been elected Senators, to represent Porto Rico in the Spanish Cortes.

THE WEATHER.

Storms and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 17—7 P. M.—The high barometer this evening in Virginia has passed south east off the Atlantic Coast, followed by falling barometer and southerly winds. The lowest pressure, this morning, in Kansas and Nebraska, moving eastward, has passed into the Mississippi Valley. Southerly and easterly winds, with falling barometer, prevail from the Gulf to Lake Superior; cloudy and threatening weather over Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. Rain is falling in the Ohio valley, and northward and westward. The river is rapidly falling at Cincinnati, but rising at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The thermometer will continue falling in the South Atlantic and Middle States to-night, with threatening weather; southerly winds and rain on Thursday. The lowest barometer will move north-east over Wisconsin, Indiana and Kentucky, with rain and brisk southerly winds; cloudy weather for New-England, and westward to Lake Michigan. Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

TUPPER CURTIS.

The Committee of the Bar Association, appointed to decide upon the matter of the Justices of the Marine Court, held a session last evening at the latter's quarters, No. 30 West Twenty-seventh-street. Mr. TOWNSEND presided.

H. D. [illegible] presented several affidavits with regard to the cases of BORN against [illegible] and PARSONS, and of COSEY against LANGLEY, in which it was alleged that Justice [illegible] had rendered decisions in favor of the side on which he was, and JOSEPH P. JOYCE, counsel in one case, and C. F. GHOBLARZ were interested. The witnesses were sent away, but Judge [illegible] who had been invited to attend, and asked to make a statement. He replied that he had none to make, except that he knew of no combination, signs or concert of the Judges of the Marine Court for any wrong action. In answer to questions, he said that he had no personal knowledge of [illegible] being [illegible] that he knew of such a course of action; with regard to the transfer of cases from one Court to another improperly, he knew of one case; while [illegible] was before Court in Part I a case was taken from his calendar and transferred to Part III, in which Judge CURTIS was hearing Orders. Subsequently he was informed that the case had been removed from the docket of Part I; witness sent for the papers from a Part III, and found that there was no order transferring the case to Judge CURTIS' jurisdiction; witness then directed the case to be placed before him, as it was not down on the calendar of Part I, and had not been transferred by consent of parties on both sides to Part III; an officer of Judge CURTIS' Court, named CHEMICADO, brought a message, which he said had come from Judge CURTIS, that "he might try the case and be d——d;" witness deeming the message insulting, reported it; Judge CURTIS had sent such words, when another officer of the Court said Judge CURTIS had [illegible] was excited; in consequence of this, witness refrained for a long time from speaking to Judge CURTIS, but after six or twelve months he (CURTIS) apologized for the remark; witness knew nothing personally of any improper language being used by Judge CURTIS in any case.

Mr. DAWSON, who had stated at the commencement that he did not appear in any way on behalf of Judge CURTIS, then resumed his reading of papers, and afterward called ROGERS F. CLARK, the defendant in the case BRAM vs. CLARK, a case in which Judge CURTIS had taken a very strange interest. The witness said he resided in New-Jersey, but was a member of the firm of CLARK BROS. & Co., of No. 330 Broadway, wholesale furriers; had employed BRAM to plaster and repair his house; the charge for the work was $3,200; he had paid all except $200, which he refused to